The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable — without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Rev. J. H. WARREN, Editor.

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Farewell Discourse,

PREACHED AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN SACRAMENTO, JUNE 5, 1859.

BY THE PASTOR, REV. J. A. BENTON.

MARK, 13: 34.—"For the Son of Man is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house, and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work; and commanded the porter to watch. Watch ye, therefore."

Our Lord was about to leave his disciples. It was the fourth day of the last week he was to pass in their company. In two days more he would cease to be one of them, as he had been during the preceding years. He was with them now on the slope of the Mount of Olives, in full view of the Holy City. He was instructing them concerning the coming times. He was preparing their minds for events, clear to him, which they could but dimly see. He was putting them on their guard against the moral and spiritual dangers to which their circumstances would expose them. He was endeavoring to accustom their thoughts to the fact of his personal absence.—And he was toning their feelings to that key which might regulate them through all the varieties and degrees of the scale of emotion, on which they were about to enter; from the high notes of triumph to the deep ones of depression, and back again.

As one infinitely below him who discoursed on Olivet; yet as one whom Christ has permitted to call him Master; and one to whom he has been pleased to entrust a sacred office, I am here to-night "as a man taking a far journey."

I am to say to you something concerning this journey, and the reasons of it; to put you on your guard, so far as I may, against the moral and spiritual dangers to which you may be exposed; to enjoin such duties as I ought; to intimate what the coming times may be, as I look toward them; and to make such requests as become one whose absence may have a bearing on your welfare.

In leaving my place and work for a term of months, my going is not for the reason that I am weary of it, or wish to abandon it. I am tired; not *of* my work, but *by* it. Ten years have gone over me since I entered on it in this young city, with a hope, a spirit, and a zest which may have made little show, but which have been living forces within me. They have rarely ever flagged; and never have failed.—Notwithstanding much that is painful and oppressive in some of the divisions of the office-work of a minister of the Gospel, and necessarily so; it need not be a task and a burden to engage in it. By me it has never been so accounted. On the contrary, it has always been a delightful labor. That which is frequently irksome in connection with the exercise of it arises out of men's infirmities, and has no rightful relation to it. That it is a difficult and responsible work, no one will deny. That it demands no diligence, no great endeavor, no strength of purpose, no severity of application, nothing but ignorance will affirm.

I have often been fatigued, even to exhaustion; and sometimes have found it difficult to rally my sinking nature. Occasionally, when so worn, I have sought help from others; generally without obtaining it. We have so few exchanges of pulpits that are practicable, and so few ministers that can leave their own work even for a Sunday, that the labors of a clergyman in our State are constant and exacting. And no constitution can endure them, year after year, without wearing out rapidly or completely breaking down. In addition to his exchanges and his occasional helps, every pastor needs a few weeks, consecutive and entire, in which he may unbend, throw off care, rest his wearied brains and nerves, refresh his mind, restore his strength, and be generally recreated.

Instead of enjoying such a release each year, our circumstances have been such that I could not be away without leaving the pulpit vacant, and I have forgone any vacation of weeks.—For more than nine years I have not been away from this city two Sundays in succession; and in only two instances have I failed to preach in my own pulpit for two Sundays in succession. No absence from Sacramento has extended beyond a week, and the six days' absences have not exceeded an average of two a year. It need not surprise you, therefore, if I feel that I am somewhat worn, and that I ought to find relief before this wear and strain quite break me down. And when I once enter on a vacation, you will perceive that I can be gone sixty weeks without consuming more time than a six week's vacation each year would entitle me to. And if I should be absent seventy or eighty weeks, I shall only have anticipated the vacations of three after years.

I take this journey not only for health and rest, but also for leisure to read and think on subjects and in directions which the pressure of daily calls and weekly labors has long interrupted. The jaded beast, forever in harness, differs not so much from the animal at large, in a fine pasture, eating here, disporting himself there, and wandering whither he will, as does the mind, always yoked and chained to one sort of a vehicle, on the same road, from the mind that is at leisure to travel the one road backward, to go out on some divergent highway, to turn into some by-path, or to roam the woods at will. I wish to read and meditate when the thoughts move spontaneously, and the feelings resume their natural spring. I desire to come in contact with other minds; to observe how ideas spring and grow on other soils; to witness the processes and results of mental culture elsewhere; to learn of those who are masterly among human souls; to hear other men preach; to take the measure of some things amid the scenes and circumstances of their origin; and in general, I desire to do that for mind and heart by which they shall expand and grow, entering on a fresher and fuller life; reaching unto higher and better things.

I go on this journey that I may gratify others, and please myself, by visiting the scenes of my childhood and youth; renew my acquaintance with early friends and those who walked with me for years the pleasant paths of learning; drink afresh at the fountains of knowledge and from the deep wells of feeling; visit once more those of my kindred who survive, around some of whom the shadows of the coming night begin to fall; enjoy a re-union, if I may, with the scattered members of our own once large family, two or three of whom I have not seen these eighteen years; from all but one of whom I have now been separated not less than eleven years. Their hearts yearn toward me, as mine toward them; and their entreaties that I would see them once more in the land of the living, have sometimes been even painful to me, and they ought not to be too long resisted.

I go on this particular journey, when a shorter one might accomplish some of these objects, because I desire to see certain foreign lands, to note how people live in the homes of their nativity, and to observe for myself how the world is made up; and because it will require less time to do the whole in one long journey than in two shorter ones. Moreover, the way now opens; so good an opportunity may not occur again, and if this one be missed no other may ever offer. Of the ordinary benefits of travel, I have no need to speak because you so well understand them. To the scholar, and especially the theologian, a visit to Egypt, to Syria, to Asia Minor, and to the countries bordering the Mediterranean sea, has become almost a necessity, while a trip into India, into Arabia, into the region of the ancient Mesopotamia, and into Central Europe has become exceedingly desirable. And it is because so many uses may be made of the journey that it is most to be desired.

I regard my personal enjoyment as among the minor considerations. This might be as much in staying as in going. In that regard I am almost in a state of indifference. The pleasure I anticipate is the pleasure of becoming more fully informed, more observant, wiser, more inspirited, and better fitted to honor God and serve my fellow men. In the ordinary course of events, I have reason to look forward to twenty or twenty-five years of effective labor. And these years I may have without reaching the limits of life, or passing beyond the figures of the tables by which the life insurance companies regulate their premiums, or in fact without living longer than do the average of clergymen in New England, or Old England. And if I may live and labor so long, the months I may spend in study and travel, instead of diminishing, will actually increase the sum total of the service I can render to my kind, and to the church of God, the *one* glory of the world.

It is my belief, moreover, that we are on the threshold of great events. This century can scarcely end without revolutions and changes that will alter the whole aspect and bearing of mundane affairs. The next twenty-five years may in fact bring about more than we now anticipate. I have a desire, if it may be so, to live through them, and bear some humble part in their grand movements. The progress of the physical sciences during the last quarter century has been confessedly wonderful. I see not why it may not be even greater during the next. It would not be strange if that one force we call electricity, the amount of which contained in a single drop of water suffices, under other conditions, to produce the sublime phenomena of a thunderstorm, were to develop a cheap, manageable, safe and yet marvellous motive-power to supersede every other; or if it should soon pour a flood of light over our cities driving all night away; or if it should even do greater things than these.

I am persuaded that the Providence of God will hasten these things, in order to employ them in the service of his Church and for the great good of our common humanity. And that they may be so employed, I believe he is about to put a new life and a new spirit into his Churches and people everywhere; that pure religion is to be revived, and to take such a hold on the masses of men as it never has had as yet; that investigation, criticism, history, travel, art, science, philosophy and learning are to contribute more than ever before to the spread of Christianity; that apostolic fervor, devotion and zeal are to characterize the followers of the Redeemer, so that neither men nor means for the propagation of the Christian faith shall ever more be wanting; and that thus, in the course of a few generations, all flesh shall see the salvation of God, and rejoice in the kingdom and glory of saints and their Redeemer.

With such desires, hopes and anticipations as these, I am going forth to complete, if I can, the circuit of the globe. It is my firm persuasion that it is the will of God I should go. Without this feeling I could not enter on the journey. With this feeling no fears disturb me. There are no questionings or anxieties about results. All these things are in better hands than yours or mine. Let the Most High determine the issues, and let us be content with them. There are dangers by land and sea, by disease, accident and violence, if I go; but there are perils, modified to be sure, of these same kinds, if I stay. These are matters of minor consideration, when once the more important bearings of such a journey are found and fixed. In this, as in all things, it behooves us to say: "If the Lord will, we shall live and do this and that." And having so said, in spirit and in truth, we have no longer any occasion to be timid, distrustful, or doubting.

Brethren and friends, I regret that I am to leave before the arrival of any one to fill my place during all the months of my absence.—But this has seemed best. You will be able no doubt, to secure a preacher for each Lord's Day, as it comes, from this time, till some one shall consent to serve you more constantly, and to abide in your midst. I trust you will be quickly favored with the presence of one who, in all essential things, shall more than make my place good.

The danger you will be in, in respect to those who may preach to you, is that of indifference, want of due appreciation, a disposition to criticise and compare; and, springing from these, the danger of neglecting public worship, half the day, or the whole of it. Against these dangers I entreat you to be on your guard. It will be an offense to heaven, and a cruelty toward those who may supply the pulpit to treat them in the manner indicated. I would have you bear in mind how much a preacher is what his audience make him. By your regular, constant and full attendance; by your close attention, earnestness, enthusiasm and spirit; you may prompt, quicken, animate and lift up any preacher above himself through the force of sympathy, and the swell of emotion. On the other hand, by opposite courses and different habits, you may cool, depress and dispirit every one who may come into your presence, or stand before your emptiness. You may even crush him down and kill out of him his intellectual and moral life.

Of two men, as nearly alike as two may be, I doubt not there have been instances in which one of them has been encouraged, inspired, uplifted, and built out into a noble, useful, great and good man, by the appreciation and treatment of his audience; while the other has been disheartened, chilled, made morose, and finally broken down and ruined, as a minister, by the dull and shiftless habits of his congregation, their carp and criticism, and their utter indifference to their own welfare and his success. It is thus that clergymen may be silenced, or killed off; and if ever your hearts get into a condition disposing you to conduct like this (which may God forbid), it will at least be a kindness towards the proposed victim to tell him his fate beforehand, and let him escape, if he will, coming to his end by a process of slow, refined and exquisite torture, keener than that inflicted by savages.

And in respect to this whole matter of keeping the life and fostering the growth of the Church and the congregation, I pray you be warned against variances and distractions; against running hither and thither to see or be seen; against disparaging remarks and many fault-findings; against any disposition to meddle with the affairs of other churches and people, or any interference to hinder them from working, each in its chosen way; and against any and all things you would not do if you had an apostle, or an angel to minister to you in in spiritual things. On the positive side of your conduct in this regard, I entreat that you will liberally and cheerfully pay your dues, and contribute to the necessities of the society; that you will interest yourselves in all its enterprises; and that you will thoroughly renovate your house of worship, fill the organ loft with a proper instrumen and make this a house of desire unto all the people. There can be no very good reason why the congregation should not grow and prosper in my absence beyond what has hitherto been known; nor why the Church should not become rich in spiritual gifts, and receive abundantly the Divine favor.

The man of the text, "taking a far journey, gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work." I exercise no lordship over you, nor have I dominion over your faith. But such authority as I have I commit to you, and give to every one a work. I commend to your regards, next after what I have said concerning a zealous support of public worship, the weekly meeting for conference and prayer. It is very important that not one of you should neglect it, or go to it in a merely formal way. Let it be to you all a spring of spiritual life, a means of peace, a place of blessed refreshment, an evening like a green oasis in the desert of the week, and a time in which, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, to make known your requests unto God, and in which you may speak to yourselves, in psalms, hymns and spiritual songs. Your personal religion, as well as your interest in the Church at large, will suffer very much from any bad way of thinking about the prayer meeting into which you may fall. Your spiritual life is in God; it wastes by contact with the world, and so needs to be repaired and renewed in the place of prayer.

I commend also to your love, prayers and labors, the Sunday School, now so hopeful a feature on the face of our affairs and so necessary a part of our moral and spiritual economy. Here may be found a work for every one. In one capacity or another all may do a service; in teaching classes; in looking up and gathering in scholars that attend nowhere; in visiting the sometimes neglected families to which a part of the pupils belong; in encouraging the good behavior and diligence of those that come; in joining together and making up Bible classes of adults for mutual instruction; in being present during the school hour and showing the younger that the school is designed for the benefit not only of such as are small but those of all ages; and in other ways, that will readily suggest themselves; you may all find something to do in this behalf, and I hope you will do it with all your hearts and without delay.

I commend to you, as much as possible, the cultivation of a companionable and social feeling among the persons and families connected with the congregation. It need not be done in a formal, fashionable or expensive manner, but, rather, in a quiet, familiar, unpretending way, so as to cheer, enliven and sustain one another, causing all to feel that they have real friends—something to live for outside of themselves—and that they have come not only to a good land, but to the society of good people and the fellowship of true hearts.

I commend to you the constant support and increased efficacy of your benevolent and philanthropic societies and institutions, and every good work in which you can find a place for yourselves. Let the poor and needy, the sick and suffering win upon your sympathies, as they shared in the affections of our blessed Lord. He has said, "The poor ye have always with you, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good." Nor ought you ever to forget those other words of His: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." And these words apply not more to the giving of worldly substance than to the giving of time, effort, assistance, comfort and tender love.

In fine, I commend to you the Bible and the closet, as daily resorts, and the divinely appointed means of living so on earth as to live again in Heaven. Read, meditate and pray. You who are here in California need to do these things as no others ever needed to do them; and nowhere is it practicable to lead exemplary, Christian lives, to grow in likeness to the Redeemer, and "to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God," except as the spirit, the courage and the help to do so are sought and found in the secret place of thought and prayer. Our bodies are too weak and frail to live and flourish without their daily food, and we are poor scholars if we have not learned that the soul, blighted by sin and bearing the marks of weakness, can live, recover, and attain only as it draws its nutriment from Heaven and regales itself on the food which angels eat.

In this way alone can your own souls prosper and be in health; in this way alone can you become fit guides and helps to other souls; in this way alone can you bring down blessings from Him that seeth in secret; and in this way alone can you find the assurance you desire of ascending at length to join the "general assembly and church of the first born, whose names are written in Heaven."

In a word, then, be united; act as one man; and be a good and wise man. Live in peace. Live in communion. Live in hope. Live in prayer. Live by faith. Live unto your Master. Live forever!

Before I close—before I say the parting word; sentiments of obligation, feelings of gratitude, emotions that thrill me with delight, and yet oppress me, alike demand some expression of my thankfulness; as toward the people among whom I have lived so long; by whom I have been held in more than merited esteem; who have so patiently borne with all my infirmities; and who have so generously contributed to my necessities and to my joy.

But, first of all, I thank God for any hope I have of a work of His in my heart, and of a blissful hereafter. I give Him thanks "for that He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry." I give him thanks that I live and labor at such a time in the world's history, and in this wide republic. I give Him thanks that He brought me so early to this coast of beauty and grandeur. And I give Him thanks that He cast my lot here, assigned me to this people, and has permitted me to go in and out before them, through ten years of the flower of my life.

And I am grateful to you men of Sacramento, city of my pride, for your many sterling qualities and real virtues; for the confidence you have reposed in me, for the pleasure of my intercourse with you, and for what you have done to aid and cheer me in my endeavors. I shall cherish the gift bestowed as a mark of your esteem for me as a fellow citizen, as the offering of true hearts and steady hands. In going out from you, for a time, I leave with you my best wishes for the health and prosperity of yourselves and your city.

To the young men of my charge, to whom I have so often addressed myself in counsel, in warning, and in encouragement, I now bring the poor offering of my thanks. You and your interests have always been dear to me. I know that I have earnestly sought your good, and I hope not altogether in vain. You have bestowed on me tokens of your regard in times past; your treatment of me has always been kind and honorable, noble and manly. And I could not be true to the beating of my heart were I not to give utterance to my gratitude, to say that I wish you well, and that I cannot be parted from you, even for a season, without a pang.

To the pupils of the Sunday School, also, I am under many obligations for their respect, their affection, and their ardless confidence. They have often brightened my way and gladdened my heart. They, likewise, have presented me with a handsome testimonial of their regard which I shall keep among my few earthly treasures, with the prayer that those who have bestowed it may find the pearl of great price, and have a "treasure in Heaven that faileth not."

To the ladies of the Circle, who have sent me a substantial expression of their good will and love, I present my acknowledgments. It needed not this to assure me of their kindness and affection; and this can only make assurance doubly sure. And to all the ladies of the congregation my thanks are due for their many labors and much devotion in the times of our embarrassment, now happily passed away; for their constancy in good works; for all their faithful and pious endeavors to promote the interests of the Church and the increase of religion; and for their adding so largely to their other graces the ornament of "a meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price."

To the members of this religious Society my thanks are due; not only for the very complimentary resolutions adopted by them during the past week, which are all I could desire and more than I could expect; but also for the fairness and kind consideration underlying all their treatment of me; for the many acts that have signified their affection for me without having been specially so intended; and for the energy, enterprise, and zeal they have exhibited for the Lord's house, his worship and his glory.

And particularly am I indebted to those pioneer men and women of this congregation, who have stood with me through so many of these years; who have been faithful to Christ, and so to me, through times prosperous and adverse, both in their personal affairs and in those of our sacred enterprises; whose spirits have never flagged, nor their steps faltered; and who are endeared to me by ties which nothing earthly can sever.

O, my people, my heart is more than full. The conflict of feeling within me will not down at my bidding. I have regrets and sorrows; I have hopes and joys. Even this separation has not been rudely sought by me. I believe it will be for the best; not in its beginning, but in its ending; best for you, and best for me. It is true that I may not live to return to you. It is possible, likewise, that if I do return I shall not find you all here. Some of you may go to reside elsewhere, and some may be removed to another world. It is this thought, that the parting may be for all this world, which pains me most. And even if it must be so, it is a relief to hope that we cannot all of us be very long divided.

I shall miss these cheerful faces, and this familiar scene, as the Sundays occur; but my thoughts will often be here, and my entreaties for your welfare shall not cease. I shall always, as I do now, "commend you to God, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them who are sanctified." And I trust I shall not be forgotten by you; that you will pray that I may be delivered from all perils; that I may have a profitable journey by the will of God; and that I may be enlightened and sanctified more and more.

"Finally, brethren, farewell! Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

For the Pacific.

CLING TO THE RIGHT.

Cling to the right!
When wandering doubt or shadowing fears oppress,
Walk ever in the right
Of His clear page who seeketh but to bless;
Then shall thy track be sure, thy pathway bright,
Thy name upon the Book of life be graved,
"Faithful, immortal, saved!"

Saved from the storm
Which wrecks the fragile form
Upon the shoals of guilt.
The harbor of redeeming love thus gained
Ere life hath waned
For thee the blood of God's own son is spilt,
Bending from upper skies,
He biddeth thee arise
And haileth thee, the erring one, an heir of Paradise.

Cast them away,
Ere cometh on decay.
The yoke and burthen which bars the slave,
Those gems of life divine)
Mind, reason, thought, God-given, are thine,
Prepare thee, as a freeman, for the toil
That endeth with the grave,
Whence, springing like a conqueror, on the soil
Of that far shore
Pilgrim of earth, thou shalt at length find rest forever more.

Cling to the right
Angels allure ye on,
World-weary wanderers, faint not in the fight
Upward they point to an immortal crown
Of day stars dawning after sorrow's night.
Say, will ye tamely from the field retire,
Mounting sin's death marked pyer,
Or, sons of Heaven's own victor-King, triumphant
claim your Sire?

VARNERIA.

FRIEND SORROW.

Do not cheat thy heart and tell her,
Grief will pass away—
"Hope for fairer times in future,
And forget to-day."
Tell her, if you will, that sorrow
Need not come in vain;
Tell her that the lessons taught her
Far outweigh the pain.

Cheat her not with the old comfort,
—"Soon she will forget"—
Bitter truth, alas, but matter
Rather for regret;
Bid her not "seek other pleasures,
Turn to other things;"
Rather nurse her caged sorrow
Till the captive sings,
Rather bid her go forth bravely,
And the stranger greet;
Not as foe, with shield and buckler,
But as dear friends meet;
Bid her with a strong step hold her,
By her dusky wings
And she'll whisper low and gently
Blessings that she brings.

The Jesuits—Government of the Order, and Political Influence.

The government of the Order is eminently monarchical. It has a single Head, bearing the title of General. As far as I have been able to learn, it directs the world as follows:—Every Jesuit is sworn to blind obedience to his superior, so that, as the rule expresses it, a Jesuit, in regard to his superior, must resemble a corpse under the surgeon's dissecting knife. The Jesuit must have no conscience; his conscience is in his superior's keeping, in such sort that, as the rule says, he is bound to obey his superior where his orders are clearly sinful, though, according to Jesuit morality, no one can tell whether calumny, theft, or homicide is clearly sinful. The Father-General has divided the different kingdoms of the world into so many provinces under his domination.—Great Britain and Ireland, for example, form one province. The whole of France is another of his provinces, and so on with other countries. Switzerland is not honored with the rank of a province, but is united with France or Germany. Each of these provinces has a representative at Rome, called an Assistant. Every individual belonging to the Company is under obligation to give a daily account of all that he has seen, heard or thought, to a Jesuit termed his Spiritual Father, or to the Head of the House or College where he dwells. This functionary must make abstracts of all these accounts, select what appear to him the most important, and send them to the Provincial Fathes. The Provincial Fathers, having received these Reports, epitomize and despatch them weekly to the General, who reports the same process, and refers them to the Pope, at the private audience which he gives them every Thursday evening.

In consequence of these arrangements even sovereign princes stand in awe of the General. By means of the thread of conscience the whole web of Catholic society is under his immediate control. He concerts measures with his Assissants, according to the Reports sent in to him. Is it supposed, for example, that it would conduce to the greater glory of God *to organize a revolution* in such or such a kingdom? The General gives orders to his Assistant in that country, and he transmits them to his subordinates. The Jesuits, scattered over the land, with the obedience of galvanized "corpses," speak in the confessional and the pulpit, according to the tenor of their instructions; and the General at Rome might prophesy the same months or years before its accomplishment, did he not fear to betray his intrigues. Thus you may perceive what motives ensure to the Jesuits the protection of kings and cabinets. A hostile government is sure eventually to fall before them.

In countries which do not recognize the Order, the General, perhaps possesses even greater influence. The Jesuits, in these circumstances, occupy the position of missionaries, or are disguised under some other name. To such a land the General despatches his most astute agents, to carry on his designs by every kind of pretext; and though they dare not declare themselves Jesuits, they procure persons to associate voluntarily in these designs, who know nothing of the Company.

My confessor, of whom you have frequently heard, one day, when he was in a more cordial vein than usual, disclosed to me incredible facts concerning Jesuitism in England. For example, that, despite all the persecution they have met with, they have not abandoned England, where there are a greater number of Jesuits than in Italy; that there are Jesuits in all classes of society; in Parliament; among the English clergy; among the Protestant laity even in the higher stations. I could not comprehend how a Jesuit could be a Protestant priest, or how a Protestant priest could be a Jesuit; but my confessor silenced my scruples by telling me *omnia munda mundis*, and that St. Paul became as a Jew that he might save the Jews; it was no wonder, therefore, if a Jesuit should feign himself a Protestant, for the conversion of Protestants. But pay attention, I entreat you, to my discoveries concerning the nature of the religious movement in England, termed Puseyism—*Popery and Jesuitism at Rome in the 19th Century*, p. 132. By L. Desanctis, D. D., formerly Censor of the Inquisition. Wertheim and Macintosh.—*London Record.*

Steam Fire Engines.

From an exchange we clip the following concerning steam fire engines, which are being substituted for those heretofore in use.

"Steam is generated in from six to ten minutes, so that the machine is usually ready to play as soon as it can be got into a position, the attachments made, and the hose run out. With the Niagara, the machine last finished by Messrs. Silsby, Mynders & Co., at a trial in Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 27, a beautiful stream was thrown through an inch-and-a-half nozzle in four and a half minutes after lighting fire under cold water, and drafting from a cistern. This dispatch is gained by an improved arrangement of tubes in the boiler, whereby the fire surface is increased from 120 to 300 feet without increasing the weight of the boiler. This machine at that trial threw a one and a quarter inch stream 250 feet with only 50 pounds of steam.

"The Eclipse has worked admirably at all the fires in Boston since the first of January, at which time she was placed in the fire department. She was run for seventeen hours without intermission (except to change hose) at the mechanical bakery, and fourteen hours at the late fire in Broad street, playing most of the time through 750 feet of hose, and for two hours this hose was carried over the top of a four story building, thence across a thirty foot space and up an ascent of three stories more, to the top of the Sailors' Home, which stands on Purchase street, some twenty or more feet above Broad street, throwing an inch stream about 100 feet from the nozzle. At the Federal street fire, where it played for the first time, it was declared to have paid for itself many times over. It has been worked almost twenty times for exhibition, and at fires, since it was brought to this city, and has never once refused to work—has had no repairs, and has never been referred to in any Boston paper except in terms of commendation and praise.

* * * The city of Chicago, after trying one of the first class of these machines,—the "Long John,"—for six months, bought that and ordered three more of the third class, all of which have since been in successful operation there. It is found by their experience that these machines work better the longer they are used, the heaters and boilers of the "Long John" can now throw a two inch stream over 300 feet with 40 pounds of steam, whereas it required 60 pounds to do the same work when the machine was new.

Original Defective

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1859.

AND THE DOOR WAS SHUT.

The doors of the theatre are never shut. There is always room for more. It is no interruption of play to enter late. A place can almost always be found in the gallery, box or pit. This school of morals has no inscription over its gateways, "too late." They stand wide open to receive the throng at any and all hours. Would they were shut. Would that the doors of thousands of places, where men and youth congregate to their loss of name, friends, fortune and happiness, were barred and bolted. Where men ought never to enter; there, every artifice to attract and allure is plied, while thousands rush in and fall forever.

There is another door which is never shut; the door of death. The tomb stands always open at our feet, and when it is closed upon us, no man can open it again. The door of mercy is open to-day; the voice from Heaven bids us enter; this door leads to life, the life in heaven. It is open for all, but it will not always be open. After a time it will be shut forever.

We who are busy with the plans of to-day—occupied with care, pleasure or folly, may find we have lost our privilege; thrown away the golden moment of life, and to our horror, discover that the door is shut.

We also are full of good resolutions, solemn, serious intentions sooner or later to enter the open door of God's salvation, may be so lured into an assurance of final entrance as to be unconscious of the flight of time, of the hardening process of a worldly, indolent mind, that ere we are aware, the door will be closed and ourselves undone.

We who boast of morality and repose so calmly on the sufficiency of our righteousness, may flatter ourselves that a thousand doors are open to welcome us to final glory, and that no possibility can exist of a failure, may yet wake up the loudest and fiercest in the wailings of disappointment, to find that the only door of life is so closed upon us that forever we must remain in outer darkness. We who now feel that we ought at once to organize for admittance, we who are convicted of sin already, and feel our wretchedness, see our danger, confess freely our folly, acknowledge that there is no right course to pursue but that laid down in the Gospel; and yet hesitate from a fear of the world, or from an unwillingness to sacrifice cherished sins and pleasures, to enter at once, may find, when the storm is pouring its fury upon our heads, that there is no shelter where to hide us, and too late cry out, "Lord, Lord, open unto us."

Wisdom, love to the true interests of the soul, all in Heaven, earth and Hell, admonish, urge and command us, *to-day*, to enter into rest, flee from coming wrath, hide in Jesus. Shall we hear or forbear? Shall we enter into that door opened by Him who hath the keys, or stand to see it shut, which, when once it is shut, no man can open, and those who are without, are driven away into weeping and outer darkness.

DELIVER ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

A strange fatality pursues some men. Sometimes "*Persecution*," sometimes unappreciated worth, unacknowledged greatness, and sometimes well-meaning but injudicious friends conspire to crush the man.

"*Julius*," a special pleader, and "*Cato*," a simpleton, both of this city, have meant well. Charles Lamb says: "All well meaning men ought to be hanged;" they are always getting themselves into trouble, and their friends into purgatory. *Julius* has attempted to defend the author of the tractate on "Bible and Politics," out of Dr. Anderson's squelching facts and logic, but in such a pettifogging style that the Rev. author of the tractate must devoutly and piously pray "Deliver me from my friends."

Cato, with no wit at all, shrieks out the old cry, "*Persecution*," and there ends his chapter. He has not sense enough to know what an argument is,—we doubt whether he ever saw one. However adept and skilful he may be as a *factotum*, his calling evidently is not that of saving tractate writers from the terrible limbo of "*Layman's*" reviews or the Stockton street "*Notes*."

What profound mortification must a genuine soul feel, when in the vicissitudes of life he falls into the hands of those who serve only to make his cause and case one of extreme derision.

If *Julius* and *Cato* think they can divert the awful and annihilating directness of the reviewers of this tractate by newspaper squibs and torpedoes, they will find themselves mistaken. But if they have made the best defense of the tractate that can be made, then its author has all to lose, and with feeling earnestness must needs pray, "Deliver me," etc.

Charity compels us again to say that *Julius* and *Cato* must veil. So far we give them credit; but what others will say we know not. Those who have received copies of the advertisements of both these gifted and self-sacrificing writers through the post office, are requested to realize, if they can, the fate that awaits them if ever they fall into the hands of such soul and reasoning persons.

FIFTY GALLONS A DAY OF HEAT.

Only one hundred and twenty and more persons joined the Dashaway Hot Society. A few more next Sunday, and our liquor dealers will be very willing to shut out of a Sunday law or ethic that will put a stop to their Dashaway sippings. Does the Sabbath was the rich harvest day for our city ——— ——— but so is the day now, when by hundreds, men and devoted followers of Bacchus throng the Dashaway Mess Mansion and two old Kings Alcohol with his sons and bottles, commence with the poison of death to a fate of almost absolute despair. Then thousand dollars a day in the hands of the several persons of the saloon, and every Sabbath with gleefully against the late golden income of the traffic.

REV. J. A. BENTON,

Our readers will find in our columns this week the Farewell Sermon of the Pastor of the Congregational Church of Sacramento. It followed his text "universally," sermon preached in the morning of the following day. In another place we print the resolutions passed by the unanimous vote of the church and society. They express the feelings of those who truly love and appreciate one, who in labors and toils has been abundant, unwearied and faithful as a minister and pastor. Besides these resolutions, other testimonials of esteem, the spontaneous expression of a grateful people, were given him. The Sabbath School children of the parish presented him with a fine silver goblet valued at forty or fifty dollars, brimful, no doubt, with their most ardent wishes for his happiness. The ladies, on the spur of the moment, filled a good sized purse with ten and twenty dollar pieces, with the request to appropriate it in such a way as would best aid him in his long but interesting journey. A party of gentlemen met at his residence and in the absence of all formality or public parade, tendered him, as a slight tribute of their profound respect, a costly, gold watch, guard slide, and a gold pen and pencil.

His farewell sermon was listened to by the largest audience that ever filled the church. On his way to the boat a crowd of friends accompanied him, and by the river's brink parted amid mutual farewells. The city press penned just and liberal encomiums on his worth as a man—standing as a scholar—and his exemplary life as a minister of the gospel. A prominent citizen of Sacramento, who stood as an impartial looker on, remarked to us that he was satisfied that there was no man in that city that was more popular, more esteemed, and more truly loved than Mr. Benton. It seemed as if every expression of respect, both of a public and private nature, that could have been wished, was freely given, so much so that even the friends of our worthy brother were taken somewhat by surprise. Sooner or later a faithful man will enter into the joy of his well-doing. Even those who may appear indifferent to the value of his life, as it passes before them, day by day, realize at last, when about to leave them, that they are losing a friend and brother.

His brethren in the ministry will feel his temporary absence as the absence of a well tried and earnest man. They will miss him in their councils, in their occasional re-unions, and in the ever felt consciousness of the fact that he is now away and beyond their call. Ten years he has always stood at his post. His brethren always knew where to find him. For California the ardor of his enthusiasm and the glow of his hopes never knew a chill, or felt a cloud; and to him to-day, no other spot on this globe is so beautiful or important as this golden State. No man is more thoroughly identified in the interest of the State for better or worse, than he. In looking at the past ten years we find that he is the first who ever preached an installation sermon in California, that of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, in 1850; he was the first minister ordained to his work on this coast; he was the pioneer editor of this paper—the oldest religious journal in the State; he gave it its name, chose its motto, wrote the very first article ever written for it, and for four years made up the annual retrospective and prospective leaders. He has served as a Trustee from the beginning of the College of California to the present. As a worker, he has probably seen fewer idle moments than any other man we have. He has accomplished much, and been always ready for more. Only once, when compelled for the sake of his health, has he been absent from his pulpit more than one Sabbath at a time. From these labors he receives from his church a respite of eighteen months, more or less. From China he will go to Alexandria, in Egypt, thence to Palestine, Southern Europe, France, England, Scotland and New York. After a few month's visit with his friends in the Atlantic States, he will return to his charge in Sacramento. In his long, and in many respects hazardous journey, the prayers of many will ascend for his safety, and that the Great Head of the Church may bring him back more than ever fitted and furnished for his work. It will doubtless be gratifying to the friends of the *Pacific* to be informed that Mr. Benton will be a regular correspondent during his absence; and that his letters from Asia and Europe will add much to the value and interest of the paper there can be no question. He is also engaged to write for the Sacramento *Union*.

THE BAPTIST CONSOLIDATION CONVENTION. The Baptist Churches in the Eastern, Middle and Northeastern States, represented by some eight hundred delegates, assembled in the Oliver street Baptist Church, N. Y., to discuss the propriety of reducing the present number of the benevolent societies in the church and uniting them all under one or two Boards. Ex Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, presided.

HOW TO FORM A CLUB.

We have received letters from the interior in regard to forming Dashaway Clubs. Full information and particulars can be got by addressing a line to Mr. PERRY M. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Dashaway Association, San Francisco.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, who arrived on the last steamer, has gone to Sonoma city, where he will labor for the present.

The Tabernacle Baptist church of this city have given up their church organization, and will probably unite forces with the leading Baptist church here.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. TRACY.—The trial of Mr. F. F. Tracy, City Attorney, of this city, for alleged extortion in receiving a fee, to which he was not entitled, resulted in his acquittal.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday evening of May 24th, the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral, capable of containing an immense congregation, was crowded to its fullest extent," in answer to a call or rather to a written notice to the same effect served on the parents and guardians of the children, &c." The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the Education and religious training of the Catholic youth of this city.

On motion of the Very Rev. Father Croke, V. G., the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, took the chair.

The Archbishop calls our schools "PAGAN."

This zealous and holy prelate, says the Catholic *Monitor* informed the meeting that he had strenuously exerted himself, and had made several applications to the proper quarter, to have the good Christian Brothers established in San Francisco," but the demands on that celebrated body of teachers, in every part of the world, were so numerous, that, hitherto, all his efforts were unsuccessful. In view, then, of the *non-religious, and almost Pagan* (italics ours,) system of education, in which the children of the faithful were trained, and to arrest, at once, a great and growing evil, no alternative remained but to open a school in the basement of the Cathedral, in which the pupils would not only be taught the several branches of secular knowledge, as in the public schools, but would, moreover, have the benefit of a good Christian Catholic education.

Father Harrington followed the Archbishop, and as it fell to his lot to supervise the education of Catholic youths, gave an explanation of the system he had adopted in the education of those committed to his care. That system contemplates as the great end, the training of children for the Church. He said "It would be his constant endeavor to promote their education to the utmost of his ability, and no difficulties or trouble would deter him from doing all in his power for qualifying them to act well their several parts in future life, as good citizens, and faithful and obedient children of the Church of God."

THE VERY REV. FATHER CROKE, V. G., calls our schools *Godless*. This prelate, "in an able and powerful discourse," dwelt on the obligation of Catholic parents to see that their children did not leave the fold of mother Church. He told parents that their children were deposits entrusted to their keeping and care by the Great Father of all, and a strict account would, one day, be demanded of them, as to the attention they had bestowed on these little ones so dear to the heart of Jesus, &c. "Religious instruction was necessarily ignored in the public schools, and the consequence is, that their children were educated without faith, and without the knowledge of their duties to God. They were, the whole week, in these Godless schools, &c., &c."

REV. FATHER KERRIGAN, the Vicar General, after asserting that the Papal Church had founded the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and that she too had established *common schools* as long ago as the eighth, ninth and succeeding centuries, and that knowledge might be a power of darkness as well as of light, said that "the Church, like her Divine Author, knowing what was in man, subordinated secular to religious instruction, the wants of the body to those of the soul, time to eternity. Ignorance, it was said, was the mother of vice, but there were two kinds of ignorance. Ignorance of reading, or writing, or geometry, did not disqualify a man from being a citizen of Heaven, but ignorance of God and his commandments, ignorance of His Church, ignorance of our duties and responsibilities as Christians, are an insurmountable obstacle to our future happiness."

After landing the system of Education pursued by the Catholics in Ireland and piously exulting in the living Faith that went forth from those rude seminaries of learning, contemptuously called *hedge-schools*, he says:

"In America, unfortunately, thousands of the second generation of Irishmen, had become, almost, materialists, owing to the absence of religious instruction. But it was time to put an end to this state of things. A new era was about to dawn upon us. Irishmen and their descendants must be roused from their indifference and torpor, and be taught to aim *straight* for Heaven, by attending to their own, and their children's instruction in religious knowledge."

REV. FATHER MCGINNIS, was the next speaker and we are told, "delivered a most effective and telling speech." In his thirty-five years ministry in America, he had witnessed with pain and regret the defective system of the religious training of Catholic children in this country. "Their early moral culture had been neglected, and they, consequently, lost all fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of wisdom."

The last speaker, REV. FATHER GALLAGHER, Rector of the Cathedral, in his "very apposite and just remarks," follows in the same general strain with his predecessors, on the degeneracy of Catholic children, &c.

In view of this appalling state of things, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we, the Catholic parents of San Francisco, in our solicitude for the temporal and eternal welfare of our children, are persuaded that the most effectual means for the promotion of both, is the establishment of good Catholic schools; and that we hereby pledge ourselves to establish and maintain such schools to the best of our ability.

We have but a few words to add. For years, the Catholics have been vehemently battling for the expulsion of the Bible in common schools. Politicians have joined with priests and have made very considerable capital out of it; without discriminating between things that differ, they have swept religion, Bible-morals into a barothrum of sectarianism, and with "no sectarianism or bigotry in our public schools" as their watchword, have done all in their power to rule out of these anything like religious influences.

No vote of thanks is decreed by the authorities of the Church, for all this; on the contrary, *our schools*, our public, national, common schools are denounced as all but *Pagan* by the Archbishop of this State, and his clergy unite in say Amen; the schools are godless, irreligious, even decidedly *immoral; children of pious parents*, say Father McGinnis, *running riot in every species of crime*. And as a proof that they believe what they say, *separate schools*, in other words, *Roman Catholic schools* are to be established, that "the children of pious parents" may be taken from our public schools, to be trained up in the way they should go.

We have not a word to say against the right of Catholics to build up schools for their children. Nobody questions the right. That it is dictated by the very instinct of self preservation, there can be no doubt, and we hesitate not that this is the great prize for which the war is made—*self preservation*.

The Bible in common schools, is only a pretext, the grand trouble, the evil, the only evil and the evil continually, is the *common school system*, without fear or favor respecting sects, creeds, and against these common schools, whether with Bibles or without Bibles, they have commenced a protest from one end of the land to the other. MARK IT!

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

The first Baptist Church, Washington st., in this city, after being without a minister some fourteen months, have at last succeeded in securing the Rev. D. B. Cheney, of Philadelphia for the permanent pastor. Mr. C. leaves behind him an influential and flourishing church, over which, for the last seven years, he has labored as a faithful and successful pastor. He is expected to arrive on the steamer of the first of July.

The church to which he comes, has, with exemplary fidelity, during the long time they have been left without a preacher, steadily grown in numbers and strength. At the last communion, twelve persons were added to their number, among whom were prominent and substantial heads of families of this place; and their clear gain over all deaths, dismissals, removals, etc., is about eleven or twelve.

The church is united and harmonious, and on the arrival of their new pastor are ready to give him that welcome and efficient co-operation so necessary to the success of a minister and the prosperity of a church. A bright future is before this church, and we trust it will never lose its rank among the foremost and the best.

CORNER STONE.

Last Friday the corner stone of the new Presbyterian church in Stockton, Rev. J. A. Anderson, Pastor, was laid with interesting and imposing ceremonies. The exercises commenced with music by the choir, then followed prayer by Rev. P. G. Buchanan, the laying of the corner stone by the masons, after which, an oration by Rev. D. F. McDonald, the Episcopal Clergyman, was delivered. In the stone were deposited the constitution of the Presbyterian church of the U. S., history and names of members of the Presbyterian Church in Stockton, charter and ordinances of the city, a full list of the different benevolent orders and fire companies of the place, a copy of the California State Register for 1859, ambrotype of the court house, copies of the several weeklies and dailies of Stockton and of the religious papers of the State, and several other articles. The whole passed off to the great satisfaction of all engaged.

It is cheering to note all such signs of progress. Eighteen months ago the present pastor found the church some $3000 in debt; one thousand only remains, and this balance has already been provided for. All demands so far, on the new church have been promptly paid. The people of Stockton have manifested great interest in this enterprise, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the city and a monument to their free-hearted liberality.

For the Pacific.

NOTES ON DR. SCOTT'S "BIBLE AND POLITICS."

BY REV. DR. ANDERSON.

MR. EDITOR: As already stated, it is my purpose to examine only such parts of Dr. Scott's Tract as in my judgment have a direct bearing on the great moral controversy now fairly inaugurated on this coast. With many of his conclusions I perfectly agree, e. g., I agree with him in deprecating the union of Church and State; in condemning all intermeddling by the Church in mere politics; in denouncing every attempt to interfere with the rights of conscience, and all sayings or doings which may tend to engender and foster sectarian bigotry and strife. I also agree with him in ardent love of country. I ought to be a true American in all my feelings, for I am the sixth generation born upon the soil. In all the Doctor's appeals to his "fellow citizens," he has also my sympathies, always provided there is anything to appeal about. But while I am thus with him in very many of his opinions and conclusions, I differ from him utterly in the premises which he assumes, and in the process by which he arrives at these conclusions, e. g., I agree most cordially that it would be a ruinous and wicked thing to unite Church and State, but don't agree with him that placing the Bible in the schools of the State will effect that union, or in any possible way tend towards it; on the contrary, I hold that it is the very means and the only means by which not only that, but every other evil is to be averted from the State; and I further hold that the strenuous efforts of the Romish Church for the last twenty years, to remove the Holy Scriptures from the Schools, where they had been from the origin of the government, had for their ulterior object that very union which is deprecated by Dr. Scott and me—a vain object, it is true, for so long as paper-mills and printing presses and public schools exist so long are our civil and religious liberties safe.

If I understand Dr. Scott's theory it rests on two positions—call we call it an argument, on two premises, viz: "That *our translation of the Sacred Scriptures, known as the English Bible, is a sectarian book*," and hence ought not to be placed in the schools of a State composed of so many different peoples, because being sectarian, it will interfere with the rights of conscience of Romanists, Mohamedans, Budhists, Deists, and all others who deny its claims to a divine origin. Thus he says, p. 93, "So far as our organic laws can recognize such subjects, has not the Deist or the Israelite a right to call our Bible a sectarian book? and has not the Catholic just as much right to call our version sectarian, as we have to call his a Romish book?"—And on p. 92, he says, "Now, so far as our organic laws are concerned, the Catholics have just as much right to call their version the Word of God, or to force upon us prayers to the Virgin Mary, and the Missal, as we have to call our version the Word of God and force its reading upon them."

The second position, or premise, is, that the *State is essentially Godless*, for while he says, p. 52, that "both the Church and the State are ordained of God and are of co-ordinate jurisdiction—the one for the spiritual interests of men, and the other for their civil and temporal well-being," yet on p. 79 he says, "our Government has no Bible. It cannot make one. It does not profess to be able to choose one. It does not profess to believe in any. How, then, can it teach what it has not itself? We may wish it were otherwise, but such is the fact. The Koran, the Hebrew Scriptures, the Douay version, the holy books of the Hindoos, are as much recognized in the administration of an oath as our Protestant Bible." If I understand the position, it amounts to just this, that God has ordained an institution called government, for the all-important purpose of regulating the social and temporal affairs of his intelligent, immortal, accountable creatures, from which *He has excluded Himself*, if His word, which alone reveals Him be excluded, God Himself is.

Now it is at once admitted that if these two premises be true the Dr. has the argument, and there is nothing more to be said on our side—for it must be evident to all, that the State does not recognize God, even in the official oath taken by the President, and Legislators, and the Judges, it must be practically Godless. The Dr. says, p. 74, "when a man takes an oath, simply as a citizen, there is no necessity to use the Bible or the name of God." "The President of the United States and the Governor of the State can take their oath without the use of the Bible or without calling on the name of God. Their oath of office, "I do solemnly swear," etc., according to this theory, need not have any reference to Almighty God the searcher of all hearts; for on the same page he says, "nor is any other catechising as to *whether by an oath they mean an appeal to God*, or a belief in a future state allowed." What a theory! If the foundations are removed what remains? If an appeal to God and a future state be removed, what is an oath worth? Those who read the very able articles over the signature of "Layman," will see this sad theory perfectly demolished. But to the subject. If the State has no God—recognizes no God—appeals to no God, of course it cannot regard, as of any authority or importance, the written Word of God; nor can it, without gross hypocracy, pretend to teach in its schools what it does not believe or receive. And, if, as the Dr. tells us, it has nothing to do with the religious training of its youth, then, so far as I can see, it does not need a Bible. According to this reasoning, the State is verily atheistic. And it is alike evident that if our English version of the Bible is a sectarian book, it is not the duty of the State to put it into the public schools If on the contrary, however, both these premises are false, then the whole Tractate falls to the ground, and the argument remains with us; for it is again evident that if the State is an ordinance of God, which recognizes him in its organic laws, and in its unvaried interpretation of those laws, then is it bound to place His revealed will in the hands of those whom it professes to teach. And if our English Bible is a faithful translation of the original Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, then is it in very deed the mind and will of God, and as such cannot be sectarian, but has a right to a place in every school, where God's intelligent creatures are taught; for as well might men attempt to exclude God Himself, as His will whereby He makes himself known—and I may here say that its claims to this divine character must be settled by an appeal to the original, and not "by the vote of Christendom." Is the State a God-ordained, God-acknowledging institution, or is it not? Is the English version of the Sacred Scriptures the very mind and will of God, or is it sectarian? I repeat that the whole controversy rests on these two points. If they are determined in the affirmative, the argument is with the friends of the Bible in schools, nor will it be necessary to trouble ourselves or our readers, with a review of whole chapters of appeals, which are based on the opposite and erroneous hypothesis. These two positions, or premises of the Tractate are to be examined, and as I humbly submit, this is all we have to do.

Pressed with the cares and labors of a large and growing pastoral charge, it affords me no common pleasure to find myself relieved from more than half of this examination, and the pleasure is enhanced by the conviction that the work has fallen into far abler hands than mine. Whoever "Layman" may be, it is clear that he is a lawyer, and an able one—that he is perfect master of the subject, and holds a steady pen—with him I leave the State part of the controversy. Thus far his work has been terribly complete, leaving the Dr. not a hook on which to hang an argument, or even an appeal to his "fellow-citizens." A writer of no common ability who signs himself "Earnest," also appeared in the columns of the *Pacific*, a few weeks ago, on the legal part of this controversy—his arguments, in my opinion, are unanswerable. I will mainly confine myself to the first of these premises, and if my part of the controversy is half as ably conducted as theirs, the cause of truth will be promoted.

The caption of Chapter XV, of the Tractate reads thus:

"OUR TRANSLATION, SECTARIAN,"

and the burden of the chapter is to establish this, as appears in the reading, somewhat difficult proposition. Thus he says "What is a sectarian book? Is it not one that teaches the peculiar doctrines, policy and forms of worship that distinguish a denomination? And is not this just what we Protestants say our Bible teaches? It may be true, that in all this it is faithful to the original, but that is not the question. It is *our* version, and the use of it that distinguishes us as Protestants, and this use makes it a sectarian book. Why there was a time when a hat made a Quaker, and a coat a Methodist. They were sectarian badges. And was not our translation made by the special command of a Protestant King? Was it not prepared and published professedly as an anti-dote to Popery"—again, "nor is it true that it cannot be sectarian, because it was made before there were any sects; for it was made by sectarian divines, and by the special command of a sectarian king, and for an avowedly sectarian purpose"—again, "But I am told, our Bible cannot be a sectarian book, because sectarian books are of human origin, but our translation is just this and nothing else. It was made by uninspired, erring men." Speaking of Protestants, he says, "it seems to me their distinctive translation of the Holy Scriptures is just as much a sectarian book as the Protest of Spires itself, ar the articles of the Synod of Dort, or of the Church of England." These extracts fully and unmistakably define the Doctor's position. I agree with him, when he tells us that "it is conceded on all sides that much of the merit of this controversy rests on the character of our Protestant Bible, and the main question is, *whether it is sectarian or not*." The first thing is to determine the meaning of the words "Sect," "Sectarian," and "Sectarianism." When this is done, it will be easy to determine who are sectarians, and what is a sectarian book.

The Dr. appears to feel the difficulty of the position which he assumes; for to undertake to prove that the English Bible is a sectarian book, according to the commonly accepted meaning of that term, is a fearful enterprise, and one which is likely to shock the feelings, not only of Christians, but of the world at large—hence he sets aside all Lexicographers with whom I am acquainted, all writers and definition-makers, all ecclesiastical commentators, and even the common accepted sense of all mankind, and gives us a definition of his own—a very catholic and comprehensive one truly. The common idea that a "sect" is a denomination of Christians, separated from other denominations by the adoption of certain tenets, and that a "sectarian" is one of such sect he seems to set aside. Thus he says, "when Abraham, called of God, went up from Ur of the Chaldees, he became the leader of a sect * * he was then the *sectarist* in contradistinction to the rest of mankind, and the call that separated him from the majority, was a *sectarian* call." "In relation to the whole human race, all Christians are sectarians, cut off, separated by belief from the largest half. And in relation to Christendom, all Protestants are sectarians, a smaller half or part of the Christian world. Then both Protestants and Catholics, and so also Heretics, Pagans, Mohommedans, Hindoos, and Budhists are cut off and cut up into sects." Now, if the first part of this means any intelligible thing, it is that the old horned devil is the head of the outsider denomination, the "big church," and that Christendom is a great sectarianism in contradistinction to the greater devilism. Did it occur to the Dr., when making this definition, that Christianity is a creation of God, an original expression of the Eternal mind, from which all devilism has wandered and separated itself? More of this hereafter.

If by this novel definition he expects to avoid the odium which necessarily attaches itself to the attempt to make the Bible sectarian, he fails, for the world will not accept his definition—it cannot stultify itself by denying all the facts in the case, from which the true definition of the term sectarian, is derived; it cannot ignore the universally accepted meaning, and turn its own judgment out of the house to accommodate him. Nor can we, much as we respect the Dr., accommodate him by accepting this lexicographical effort, because his definition contradicts the uniform sense of the word; and because it degrades the Bible, in use among us; and because it is derived from an entirely false view of the facts in the case—e. g., it is not true that Abraham, by his call was made "a sectarist." He was *chosen* of God to be the father of a chosen race—and it is not true that the call itself was "a sectarian call," for if so, God is a sectary. It is not true that the Christian world "is sectarian, in contradistinction to the rest of mankind"—it is not true that the English Bible is "just as much sectarian as the Articles of the Church of England"—it is not true, as will be shown hereafter, that the Bible is a sectarian book, because it contains the accepted tenets of Protestantism—it is not true that the use of the Bible "distinguishes us as Protestants; it distinguishes us as *Christians*, the Protest of Spires makes us Protestants—nor is it true that the use of the Bible by sectarians "makes it a sectarian book." The Baptists use it, and their use of it makes it a Baptist book! The Presbyterian's use makes it a Presbyterian book! The Unitarian's use makes it a Unitarian book! Is this the theory? Nor is it true that our "English Bible was made for an expressly sectarian purpose;" very far from it indeed; it was made for the express and avowed purpose of giving the word of the Eternal God in the English vernacular. For all these reasons we must ignore the Dr.'s definition, and hold him to the true one.

My last number was too long. I close this one with the correction of some errors. Dr. Scott assures me that in charging him with "aggression" in the time and manner of his discourse published in the *Times*, I was in error—it gives me sincere pleasure to thus publicly acknowledge the error. He also feels that I have erred in quoting him incorrectly—nothing was farther from my intention; for certainly, to put words into an author's mouth which he never uttered, is the most inexcusable of all literary sins. I can sympathize with him in this ill usage, for he grieved me very much when he misquoted my words. "the State has no right to make itself a party in a sectarian," &c., &c., by substituting *himself* for "*State*," thus making me say what I never meant. The quotation complained of is, where I make the Dr. say, "our English Bible is a sectarian book of human origin, just this and nothing else"—the true quotation is, "*our translation* is just this and nothing else," I most cheerfully make the correction and give him the full benefit of it; but verily, in what way it mends the matter is not apparent to my comprehension, for is not our English "*translation*" of the Holy Scriptures, and "*our English Bible* one and the same book?

The old Brainard claim, on Gold Hill, which four years ago was sold for a trifle, being considered as worked out, but which has since then yielded hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of gold dust, this week gave its fortunate owners upwards of forty ounces. They have struck a new streak of gravel, which promises to pay exceedingly well.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION ANNIVERSARY.

Being unavoidably absent from the city last Sabbath, we were deprived of the great privilege of attending the delightful anniversary of the Union. We give our readers a full and interesting account of it which we take from the *Alta* of Monday last.

The eighth anniversary of the Sabbath School Union was held yesterday afternoon at Calvary Church. The different schools connected with the Union, after meeting at their several places of worship, marched in procession to Bush street church, and, with their friends, completely filled the church, so that many persons left, unable to secure standing places. The sight was one long to be remembered by those who witnessed it; and the singing, which was done by the children, for freshness and volume of tone, and correctness in time, put to the blush all the fine quartette choirs of the city. The exercises were introduced by singing:

"We have met in peace together,
In this house of God again."

And, after reading of scripture and prayer, by Rev. Mr. Buel, was sung the hymn:

"In youth's fresh, joyous morning,
We seek for wisdom's way."

The Secretary, Mr. Landis, then read the reports of average attendance at the various schools, as follows:

	Teachers.	Scholars.	Total.
First Presbyterian Church	26	192	218
First Baptist Church	24	102	126
First Congregational Church	43	241	284
Calvary Church	32	169	201
Powell Street Methodist	34	161	195
Folsom Street Methodist	22	160	182
Howard Street Presbyterian	17	119	136
Dupont Street (German Methodist)	15	75	90
Mission Methodist	12	80	92
Union Mission School	7	12	19
Olive Branch Baptist	6	42	48
Broadway German Methodist	10	49	59
Mission Street German	5	38	43
Clark Street Bethel	9	20	29
Totals	263	1,460	1,723

Rev. Dr. Peck then delivered an eloquent address. After which the hymn,

"Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming,"

was sung. Then the children listened to a very interesting address from Rev. Dr. Scott. No. 8 of the programme was the hymn,

"I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand;
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand."

And the singing brought the tears to many an eye. This hymn appeared to be the favorite of the children, and they sang with all the force their little voices would allow. The singing of this hymn alone was worth the walk of miles to hear, from such a choir. After taking up a collection for the expenses of the association, the following officers were declared elected for the ensuing year: President, A. B Forbes, First Baptist church. Vice-Presidents, Dr. F. Knox, Howard street Presb. church; J. Burns, Powell street Meth. church; H. J. Wells, First Bapt. church. Secretary and Treasurer, John McKee, Calvary church. Directors, the Superintendents of the several schools. After singing

"How pleasant thus to dwell below,
In fellowship of love,"

and the Old Hundred Doxology, the meeting was dismissed, with the Benediction from Rev. A. Williams, one of the pioneer preachers of the city.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States convened at Indianopolis, Ia., May 19th. In the absence of Dr. Scott, of California, the last Moderator, Dr. Rice, of Chicago, by appointment, presided, and delivered the opening sermon. Three hundred and twelve delegates are already present from every part of the country.—There are also some missionaries for Asia and Africa present. Rev. L. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was elected Moderator by acclamation. Rev. Mr. Mann, of New York, was elected temporary clerk.

SECOND DAY.—The names of a number more commissioners have been reported; the whole number now present is about 350.

The Board of Foreign Missions made its twenty-second annual report.

Rochester, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting.

A memorial from the churches of Philadelphia, on the subject of church extension, was received and referred.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the New School commenced its session at Wilmington, Del., May 19th. One hundred and seventy five delegates were in attendance. Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Buffalo, delivered the opening sermon on the office and work of a Bishop. Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, was elected Moderator, and Rev. Chas. P. Bush, of Illinois, and H. E. Niles, of New York, temporary clerks. Pittsburg was selected as the next place of meeting.

SECOND DAY.—The Rev. E. S. Lacy, delegate from California was present.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was read by the Rev. John McLeod, of Philadelphia. It showed that this body is second in the proportionate number of its foreign missionaries and the amount of its contributions. The document, which was lengthy, was heard with deep interest.

The Rev. John W. Dallas, of Philadelphia, read the report of the Publication Committee, which shows unprecedented progress. No final action was taken on these reports.

The Assembly partook of an entertainment given by John R. Latimer, Esq., of this city.

THIRD DAY.—Dr. Johnston, delegate from the General Conference of Maine, was heard.

An overture from the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of Ohio, was referred to a Special Committee, of which Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., of New York, was Chairman.

Dr. McLean read a report from the church erection fund, showing that the fund amounts to nearly $108,000. The whole number of churches aided during the year is 118, and these represented over $300,000 worth of property. The balance, subject to draft, was $67,000.

The Board report adversely to the prayer of the receding Southern Synod, asking for a partition of the funds.

The Committee of Conference with the American Home Missionary Society, report that the time has now come to secure the final adjustment of all difficulties, or to separate from the Congregationalists.

The reports were referred.

MINING ITEMS.

AMADOR COUNTY.—Tunnel Hill continues to pay exceedingly well. The claim of Rosengen, Staude & Thorsen averaged over $35 per day to the hand, for the last two weeks, with a prospect of its paying well for a long time to come. Hensley, Hockensmith & Co., have made over $20 per day in their last washing, and every company on the hill is making more than big wages.

At Butte City, we hear of some very good strikes having been lately made. A company on French Gulch took out, a few weeks ago, some twelve thousand dollars, the product of their winter's work. The same company made, last week, over $75 per day to the hand. A company working the side hill, south of the town, has been doing well. Murphy & Bro. are preparing to work out the ground on which their house formerly stood. Northrop & Co., on the flat above town, have taken out a large amount of gold during the past winter and spring. They frequently use from 75 to 100 inches of water. *Amador Ledger.*

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NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

From the papers received by the Mail steamer Golden Gate, we extract the following items as most important to California.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Washington, May 17.—The whole company interested in carrying the Overland mail are now assembled to protect their immense job, which Postmaster General Holt will crush if practicable.

May 18.—No decision has yet been given concerning the Overland mail contract.

THE ISTHMUS MAILS.—May 18.—The new contract for the California service, via Nicaragua, was sent to Postmaster Fowler to day to be executed. When it shall have been signed and securities shall have been given, the public will better understand who is behind Mr. Johnson, the successful bidder—about whom nothing has been ascertained.

MR. DALLAS TO BE SUPERSEDED.—Efforts are making to supersede Mr. Dallas, as Minister to Great Britain, by Judge Black, the Attorney General, and to replace the latter with Mr. Commissioner Reed, just home from China. But for the President's reluctance to making any change in the Cabinet, this disposition of these offices would be satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Dallas is on no terms with the Administration but those of a strictly official character; but he cannot be displaced unless Mr. Mason is at the same time, and Virginia protests against his dismissal.

ENGLAND AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Administration has recently received such evidences of the good faith of Great Britain as to satisfy it that she is sincerely disposed to fulfil all her engagements to this country in regard to Central American questions.

Since the war began, the tone of Great Britain has grown particularly conciliatory, though Lord Malmesbury was well inclined to the United States, and fair in his negotiations with them before.

THREATS FROM FRANCE.—May 19.—Just previous to Count Sartiges leaving Washington recently, he openly said, in a conversation with two well-known gentlemen of the State of New York, that if there should be a European war he believed it would not be without embarrassment to our commercial relations; for the right of search would be reasserted and enforced. This remark was made with emphasis. The respectability of the party from whom this information was derived, leaves no doubt of its truth.

INDEMNITY FROM CHINA.—The first installment, $100,000, of the debt, as ascertained and adjusted in the treaty recently concluded by Minister Reed with the Chinese Government, and due by it to certain American citizens, has already been received.

PIKE'S PEAK MINES.—Letters received at Leavenworth state that there is great scarcity of provisions at Pike's Peak, and much suffering among emigrants. It was even reported that some deaths had occurred from starvation. Provisions, however, are on the way out in great abundance. Measures have been initiated for a new State. Delegates are to meet at Denver City in June to frame a State Constitution. The dispatch which brings this intelligence from Leavenworth, states that Mr. Greeley left that place on the 16th instant with the Leavenworth Delegation for the Osawatamie Convention.

DISASTER ON N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Syracuse, May 18.—As the 5 o'clock morning express train from Buffalo to New York was passing the crossing one mile west of Jordan, a cow sprang on the track between the engine and the baggage-car, throwing off the baggage and three passenger cars. Thomas S. Gifford, conductor, was instantly killed, and fifteen to twenty injured, three of them, it is feared, fatally.

MORE FRAUD.—A Washington correspondent of the *Times* says: "Serious charges have been preferred against Capt. VanVliet, Assistant Quartermaster, who expended nearly two millions of dollars in the purchase of mules and stock for the Utah Expedition. These complaints came from parties who furnished part of the mules, and Capt. VanVliet has been called on for explanation. A Court martial will no doubt be ordered, but the friends of this distinguished officer entertain no fears for the result."

OPPOSITION LINES.—We extract the following from the money article of the N. Y. *Tribune* of May 19th:

Pacific Mail was not active, and fell to 74¼.—The bear movement in this stock is much less active than of late. The negotiations between the Company and the Opposition line are suspended, and low fares will prevail for some time to come, much to the advantage of the Panama Road.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the mail steamer Golden Gate, which arrived on Monday last, we have Liverpool dates to the 7th May, published in the New York papers of May 20th, from which we select the following items:

THE WAR.—Intelligence of a battle was hourly expected, but no action of importance had yet occurred.

The Austrians had crossed the Po near Candia, and advanced toward Sala.

They also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river near Frassinetto, on the 3d of May. The Sardinian account of the latter effort says, the cannonade lasted fifteen hours. It recommenced on the afternoon of the 4th, and lasted the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese had but few wounded while the Austrians suffered severely.

The Austrians, on the 3d, commenced a cannonade from the direction of Vallenza, without much effect.

An official bulletin, issued at Turin on the 4th, says the Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and constructed defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobrietto, having their vanguard at Tronzano. They withdrew last night from Tortona. Yesterday they burnt seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza. They have also ordered the demolition of the houses erected upon the fortifications.

The tardiness of the Austrians in making the attack excited much surprise, and was variously speculated upon. The London Times thinks they have thrown away the opportunity which they at first possessed. The inaction is probably caused by the artificial inundations made by Sardinia, aided by the heavy rains, which obliged the troops in some places to recross the Po.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command with Gen. Hess. The latter, it is reported, disapproves of Gen. Guylai's plan of attack.

The Prince Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral letter, attacking the crimes of Piedmont and the ambition of Napoleon, in which the opinion is expressed, that war is not the greatest evil, but is often a glorious work accomplished in the service of equity.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says, that Victoria has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, expressing confidence in his strict honor, and that he would not go a step further than he assured her some months back.

The Daily News looks for the first battle at Novi.

A large portion of the French army had been unable to cross the Alps, in consequence of the passes being blocked with snow. Those who had crossed suffered terribly.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will command a corps of 25,000 men on the shores of the Adriatic.

The Turin correspondent of the Daily News asserts positively that France is about to mobilize between seven and eight hundred thousand men, and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to five hundred thousand men, as the Emperor fears Germany will not remain quiet.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.—The Canada brings sad verification of the singular prophecy, uttered a year since by Baron von Humboldt, in regard to the probable period of his own death. A remarkable presentiment that the year 1859 would be the end of his life, found casual expression, and has been fulfilled. Our dispatches this morning announce that the venerable savant expired at Berlin, on Friday, May 6, in his 91st year.

Sir Moses Montefiore has failed in his mission to the Pope of Rome on behalf of the child Mortara.

The ministerial gain at the British elections is computed at 25.

During the election at Limerick, rioting became so serious that the military had to fire on the mob, and two persons were killed and four wounded.

Dr. Lardner was dead.

It was reported in military circles in England, that the Ministers intend to call out the whole militia, and to add fifty new battalions to the line.

TURKEY.—The London Times' Vienna correspondent says: We are on the eve of a rising in European Turkey. The political agitation in the Southern provinces was exceedingly great. The Porte has about 120,000 men concentrated at Shumla, and Omar Pacha was coming rapidly from Bagdad. The writer thinks the Russo-French plan for the dismemberment of Turkey is a good one, and that in all probability the days of the Mussulmen in Europe are numbered.

THE RUSSO FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The official journal of St. Petersburg contain the following:

We are authorized to declare in the most positive manner, that there exists no treaty of alliance, offensive or defensive, between Russia and any other Power whatever. At a moment when all Europe is making maritime or military arrangements on a large scale, the Emperor was obliged to provide, by the means of political prudence, for any emergencies. His Majesty retains in the present juncture entire liberty of action, and we need hardly add, he is animated only by the sentiment of preserving the dignity of his crown and the interests of the country.

CITY ITEMS.

MINT STATISTICS.—The deposits of gold in the Mint last week amounted to 31,804 ounces, worth about $575,000, the largest amount deposited in any one week this year. The foreign silver coin purchased weighed, in all, 11,255 ounces. The coins struck off were $240,000 in double eagles, 20,000 in eagles, and $48,000 in half eagles; $308,000 in all.

INSANE PAUPER FROM OREGON.—The steamer Pacific, which arrived last Saturday from Oregon, brought among her passengers a crazy woman who was being brought to this city, by her husband, with the avowed purpose, as it is stated, of leaving her here to become a burden and expense upon this city and State, and returning himself to his home in Oregon. Upon hearing the facts of the case, Chief Burke took the matter in hand, and required the agents of the steamer to give the legal bonds, $1000, that the person shall not become a charge upon the county or State for two years. The agents of the Pacific preferred sending the woman back to Oregon

OFFICE FREEMAN & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS, }
ACAPULCO, June 5, 1859. }

Messrs. Freeman & Co., San Francisco; Gentlemen—The Oregon arrived to-day, at 10 A. M. from Ventosa, without the New Orleans mail, which on account of the heavy rains on the Isthmus, rendering the roads and rivers impassable, had not been able to reach in time. Yours truly,

C. R. PAYNE.

MR. MINNS' LECTURE.—The lecture of Mr. Geo. W. Minns before the Teachers' Association was given Monday evening. The lecturer spoke in relation to the proper method of teaching reading, geography, composition, declamation, and the natural sciences, with valuable practical hints. Mr. Minns is eminently qualified to discourse upon these subjects, being himself a teacher in the High School of this city. In the course of his lecture he alluded feelingly to Baron Von Humboldt, the news of whose death has lately reached here. His remarks were listened to with great attention, and were frequently applauded.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Republicans held their State Convention last week, in Sacramento, and made the following nominations:

For Governor, Leland Stanford, Sacramento; Lieut. Governor, James F. Kennedy, Santa Clara; Judge of Supreme Court, Oscar L. Shafter, San Francisco; Clerk of Supreme Court, S. D. Parker, Tehama; Treasurer, Philip P. Cane, Butte; Controller, J. R. Clark, El Dorado; Superintendent Public Instruction, S. W. Brown, Sonoma; Surveyor General, H. S. Love, San Francisco; for Congress, P. H. Silby, Placer—E. D. Baker, San Francisco; State Printer, F. B. Murdock, Santa Clara.

The Anti Lecompton Dem. State Convention met yesterday, and the Lecompton convention is to meet next week, on Wednesday, both at the same place and for the same purpose.

THE MYRIAD-HANDED MAN; *Or, The Miracles of Enterprise and Mercy.*—Familiarity, they tell us, is the mother of contempt. Things which we see and handle every day, lose all distinctive value in our eyes. The very air we breathe is an unrecognized blessing, though, if deprived of it for the twentieth fraction of an hour, the world would cease to live! In like manner we have all of us—no matter of what race or country—been so long accustomed to see the name of THOMAS HOLLOWAY at the head of a *medical advertisement*, that we begin to look upon it as one of the essential components of a newspaper, and hardly pause to inquire into the true significance of this universal fame.

Let not our readers fancy that this paragraph is a pitfall, at the bottom of which they will find a "puff" for the "Universal Remedies," with the fame of which Professor Holloway is associated; it is no such thing. We could say much of the Pills and Ointment; but at present our design is merely to call attention to the biography of a man whose achievements will hereafter be regarded as the surpassing wonder of the nineteenth century!

There are few varieties of the human race unrepresented in the population of this cosmopolitan city. Coolies from China—Malays from the Eastern Archipelago—Redskins from the West—Blackskins from all parts of Africa—Whalemen from Greenland and the regions of the Arctic Pole—bronzed half-breeds from Brazil and the other states of South America—Borneans—Tasmanians, Arabs, Hindoos, Armenians, New Zealanders and Kaffirs—these, with the millions from all parts of Europe, make up the motley immigration which our world-embracing commerce throws daily on our shores. Thousands of such persons have never heard any one of the great names which we have been trained to regard with reverence; the name of Washington cannot thrill their sluggish blood; of Napoleon Bonaparte, his conquests and his fall, they are utterly ignorant. But hand them a newspaper and see how rapidly their faces brighten! They recognize its friendly promise—they rely on its long-tested truth; they rejoice and are, perhaps, astonished to know that the great physician, whose visit to their own country formed the epoch of a physical regeneration, has likewise been before them on a like errand of mercy to the land of their future adoption! They no longer feel that they are strangers; for Holloway, by his genius, his labors, adventures and world-wide travels, has established a connecting link between all tribes and races of the human family. Possessed with a burning zeal to relieve the afflicted, and fearing nothing that man can do, he has made the pilgrimage of the earth and established in every spot he visited not only depots for the sale of his medicines, but likewise journals in the native tongues. What a romance could be framed from the labors, perils and adventures of such a life!—*U. S. "Journal."*

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MARRIED.

In this city, June 12th, at the residence of Wm. B. Swain, Esq., Charles F. Mitchell to Miss Julia A. E. Londigan.

At Volcano, Amador county, by the Rev. S. W. Hull, R. S. Fry to Elizabeth Perry.

Near Woodside, San Mateo county, June 5th, S. B. Gilbert to Anna Wadkins.

In El Dorado, June 4th, William Bothi to Isabella Pine.

At Bannockburn ranch, near Alviso, June 9th, Mr. Wm. Meek, of the firm of Dupey, Faulkes & Co. of this city, to Miss Ellen Ramsay Anderson, of Santa Clara.

In San Jose, May 30th, Fred Greenham, of San Francisco, to Eliza M. Kennedy, of San Jose.

DEATHS.

In this city, Sunday morning, June 12th, of consumption, Carel Lodewick Dake, a native of Holland, aged 31 years and 6 months.

In Placerville, June 9th, William Minthorne, aged 33 years, from Millersport, Lancaster county, O.

In this city, June 13th, Caroline, wife of G. R. Smith, and daughter of Mev. Mr. Roberts, late of New Orleans, aged 42 years.

In El Dorado, June 5th, Charles Roussin, aged 30 years, formerly from Richmond, Mo.

In this city, June 11th, C. C. Woodard, formerly of R. I., aged 40 years.

In this city, Saturday morning, June 11th, Mary Clara, only daughter of G. H. and Ellen Leland, aged 4 years and 15 days.

At Bridgeport, Conn., May 17th, of lung fever, Julia Silliman, only daughter of Burdett H. and Eliza C. Monson, aged 4 years 4 months and 24 days.

Lyon's Magnetic Powders, or Flea Powder.

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. The powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the farms of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 21st Jan., 1853.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animal, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LAURENCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every Gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c. &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon, is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents, 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

Holloways Pills.—They revive the appetite, promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution as well as expel disease. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Musical Instruments, Toys, &c.—J. F. Atwill, No 172 Washington street, has just completed some extensive alterations and adornments in his store, which, on entering yesterday we were glad to see presenting so elegant an appearance. An entirely new arrangement has been effected, new and handsome oil cloths, and finishing throughout being among the improvements. Everything in the shape of toys, musical instruments (from grand seven octave pianos down to the smallest music-making instrument,) can be found at Atwill's. He has also imported the largest and most complete stock of sheet music to be found on the Pacific Coast. The store is in reality a "curiosity shop," which strangers in our city would do well to visit, if only for the variety and beauty of the articles on exhibition.—*S. F. Times.* mar10-1t

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SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

AT THE PAVILION!

Montgomery street, between Sutter and Post streets.

A MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,

Built in this City, after the most reliable authorities, and surpassing anything ever exhibited in California, is now open for exhibition. All should visit this Unrivalled Work of Art, Beauty and Scriptural History!

Open every day and evening, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., (Sundays excepted) for a short time only.

The Size of the Model is 24 by 35 feet, and is built on a scale of Fourteen Cubits to One Foot, (the Cubit is 18 inches long;) it contains all the different fixtures and utensils used in the Temple;

The Ark, Cherubims, Altar of Incense!

TABLE OF SHEW BREAD,

The Great Golden Candlestick, Brazen Sea, Brazen Lavers, Brazen Altar, &c. &c.

For the more perfect representation, there are about

600 FIGURES,

All of which are dressed in the Original Costumes, and will be so placed as to give the whole a life-like appearance. A true representation of all the sacrifices will be shown.

The whole Temple is brilliantly illuminated with gas.

Lecture.—REV. ISRAEL S. DIEHL will give a graphic description, and instructive lecture, every evening, at 8½ o'clock, with explanations during the day and evening.

In addition to the Temple, there is also on exhibition a series of

Panoramic Scenes of the Holy Land.

Jerusalem, Mount of Olives, Mount Sinai,
Dead Sea, Mount Hermon, Mount Tabor,
Anatoth, Mount Hor, Ararat,
Bethlehem, Tiberias, Smyrna,
Mt. Carmel, Harbor of Rhodes, Isle of Patmos,
Beyrout, Mt. Lebanon, Serepta, Coast of Sidon,
Cana, Cesarea, Isle of Crete.

ADMISSION......50 cents.
Children under 12 years of age......25 cents.
Season Ticket, admitting a Gentleman and Lady......$5.00

Sunday Schools admitted every afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, when an instructive and illustrative lecture will also be given. Parents, teachers and all are invited who desire to hear the Lectures at those hours.

☞ Day Private Schools and Societies treated with on liberal terms. j16

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO'S

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

AND

GENERAL AGENCY.

FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR AND SUPPLY all kinds of help. MEN AND WIVES FOR FARMS, HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

House Servants,	Harness-makers,	Finishers,
Stewards,	Book-keepers,	Coopers,
Farm Hands,	Teachers,	Painters,
Day Laborers,	Engineers,	Sail Makers,
Lumbermen,	Porters,	Marble Cutters,
Machinists,	Miners,	Masons,
Cooks,	Laborers,	Bricklayers,
Coachmen,	Gas Fitters,	Plasterers,
Gardeners,	Clerks,	Millers,
Laundresses,	Salesmen,	Brewers,
Sawyers,	Bakers,	Jewelers,
Moulders,	Confectioners,	Engravers,
Seamstresses,	Shipsmiths,	Tailors,
Grooms,	Locksmiths,	Brick Makers,
Florists,	Coppersmiths,	Hostlers,
Teamsters,	Gunsmiths,	Butchers,
Blacksmiths,	Metal Turners,	Dairymen,
Carpenters,	Wood Turners,	Etc., etc., etc.
Boot-makers,	Boiler Makers,	

Chinese Cooks and Laborers supplied.

Also, in connection with the above, a

House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency

Attend to renting houses, stores, leasing land, &c.

BILLS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED,

GOODS BOUGHT ON COMMISSION, &c.

☞ *Country orders, promptly attended to.*

N. E. Corner Kearny and Clay Streets,

IN THE MUSEUM BUILDING,

je3-tf. SAN FRANCISCO.

ELLIOT & BELL,

Cor. California and Montgomery Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEA!

COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, CANDLES, FISH, OIL, BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE, EGGS, PORK, HAMS,

FLOUR, MEALS,

And various Farinaceous Preparations.

Spices, Dry Fruits, Preserved Fruits, Pickles, Seasonings, Wooden Ware, Stone Ware, Etc., etc., etc.

We will sell at the lowest *Market Prices*, whether *at Wholesale or Retail*, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

☞ Choice Fresh Butter and Eggs wanted. E. & B. je9-3mo.

AGRICULTURAL STORE.

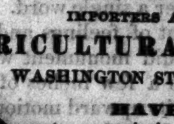
J. D. ARTHUR......W. N. ARTHUR

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS,



HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers and Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 6 to 7½ feet swath.

Burril's, Manny's, Belott's, Atkins', and all the various styles.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

HALL'S THRASHERS,

ETC......ETC......ETC.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street,

my5-3m] between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

JOHN WIGMORE,

CABINET MAKER,

123 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Furniture of every Description made to Order

Repairing and Polishing done in a superior manner.

☞ Families and others desirous of having their Furniture repaired or polished at their residences, can have it done by leaving their orders as above. oct14-3mo

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BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.

CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE,
The Indian Rebellion, by Duff.
The Unity of Mankind, by Cabell.
The Power of Prayer, by Prime.
Murdock's Translation of Syriac Testament.
Murdock's Mosheim's Church History.
Practical Sermons by N. W. Taylor.
Alexander's Discourses.
Theology of Christian Experience, by Armstrong.
London Lectures for 1858.
Spurgeon's Gems.
Whewell's History of Inductive Sciences.
Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy.
Dust and Foam; or, Three Oceans and Two Continents.
The New Testament—Paragraph Edition.
Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit—5 vols.
The World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor.
Hamilton's History of United States, &c., &c.

For sale by ALLEN & SPIER,

fe10-3m] Union Bookstore, 148 Clay st.

PIONEER PAPER MILL.

Printing & Wrapping Paper

OF ALL SIZES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,

Wholesale and Retail.

CASH PAID FOR

WOLLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,

Copper, Brass, Zinc, Bags, Lead, Glass, Bottles, Rope, Horns, Hides, Old Iron, &c., &c.

Depot and Office, 20 and 22 California St.

S. P. TAYLOR, }
S. L. JAMES, } Proprietors.

mar10-3mo

ECONOMISE!

NEW TEAS!

THE CELEBRATED

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND

CHOCOLATE.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC CHOICE TEAS at the following prices:

37½ cts ℔ lb for Oolong Souchong;
37½ cts ℔ lb for Congou;
40 cts ℔ lb for English Breakfast;
40 cts ℔ lb for Breakfast Souchong;
75 cts ℔ lb for Gunpowder—a very high flavored;
75 cts ℔ lb for very choice Oolong;
87½ cts ℔ lb for Young Hyson;
62½ cts ℔ lb for choice Young Hyson;
25 cts ℔ lb, only, for pure Ground Coffee, fresh roasted daily

No. 173 WASHINGTON STREET,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

☞ OBSERVE!—This is the only bona fide TEA STORE in the State.

SUGARS RETAILING

Ten per cent. cheaper than at any other store in the city.

mar17-1mo.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers! Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,

m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

MARK YOUR LINEN!

TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. M. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK for marking Clothing, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 180 Washington street, (Tylers' Buildings,) San Francisco.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [feb24-tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE

TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT

The Only Reliable and Safe Route!

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

SONORA,

F. R. BABY, Commander.

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA

On Monday, June 20th, 1859,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,

SATURDAY, JUNE 18th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of

JUNE 18th.

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

je16 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,

BANKERS,

100 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

SIGHT BILLS

ON

BANK OF COMMERCE,

BOSTON.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

ON

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK

NEW YORK,

Available in the principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent. per month interest allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.

je2 MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE IN REGULAR receipt by every Clipper arrival, of large invoices of Goods, making, with our extensive manufactures, a larger and better assorted stock of Furniture of every description, than has ever before been offered on the Pacific coast, consisting in part of:

5,000 dozen Chairs,
400 dozen Bedsteads,
2,000 Bureaus,
1,000 Sofas,
200 cases Tables, ass't'd,
30,000 lbs Hair,
50,000 lbs Moss.

PULU, Best Live Geese Feathers, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. &c.

Tilden's Varnish, Mouldings, Veneers, and a general assortment of Furniture Trimmings.

Our great facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, enable us to offer our Immense Stock of Goods at less prices than any other house can import them.

All orders from the country will, as formerly, receive our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose. ml2 6m

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THE BEST

AND

CHEAPEST PLACE

TO BUY

GOOD CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS, IS OF

NICHOLS & RAMAGE,

AT THE

BOSTON

Clothing Store,

NO. 147 WASHINGTON STREET.

They have a Large and well selected Stock of the most Fashionable and Elegant Fitting Garments,

Manufactured principally by

SCHAFFER & RHOADS, of New York.

TOGETHER WITH

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Of every description: and they sell at

Much Less Prices,

Than any other Store in San Francisco, and their Motto is

"ONE PRICE."

m12

NOISY CARRIER'S.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—We offer you the following inducements, to close us out:

		REG. PRICE.
Best quality White and Blue Laid or Wove Letter Paper, per quire	25 cts.	50
Best quality Note Paper, all sizes or colors, per quire	25	50
Best quality French Carmine Ink, per bottle	25	50
" David's Red Ink "	12½	25
" Arnold's " "	12½	25
" " Writing Fluid, qts	75	100
" " " pints	37½	50
" " Copying Ink, qts	100	150
Other sizes in proportion.		
Faber's Pencils, per dozen	50	75
Portfolio " Tipped	25	50
Prepared Gum, with Cap, large	50	75
" " small	25	50
Wafers, per dozen boxes	25	100
80 lbs Blotting Board, per sheet	10	25
Stamps, Type, and Ink, for clothing, per name	75	150
Payson's Indelible Ink, per bottle	25	37½

Gold Pens, at Discount of 33⅓ per ct. from regular prices.
Novels, at one-half New York Market Prices.

☞ *All our other Goods in about the same Proportion.*

We are in a Wooden Building, and contrary to our expectation are unable to effect Insurance, even for a short time, therefore feel the necessity of changing our Goods into Cash, before they are changed into Ashes.

AUCTION SALES:

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

ml2 2m CHARLES P. KIMBALL.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rough House and Dr. Wichern.

About a mile and a half from the city of Hamburg, on a secluded height of ground, there is gathered a cluster of twenty houses of simple construction, scattered among gardens and groups of trees, while about them are ponds of water, play grounds, and cultivated fields, where men and boys are busily at work. This institution is called the *Rauhes Haus*, or Rough-house, and was established for the sake of rescuing the children of the degraded poor, in 1833, by Rev. Dr. Wichern, distinguished for his philanthropic labors, and his efforts in behalf of home missions in Germany, of which he was the originator, and is now the active leader.

He is a native of Hamburgh, in which place, after completing his theological studies, he began his life of Christian activity in the instruction of poor children in the Sabbath-school. He soon felt the importance of removing these neglected children, who were exposed to suffering and crime of every kind at their own homes, and gathering them into a Christian home, where they should receive full school instruction, and be taught trades or manual arts by which they might support themselves in after life.

Wichern, then twenty-four years old, began at once to adopt his plan with ardor and energy, though poor in everything but his faith in Christ. A little gardener's cottage called the Raubes Haus was presented to him, and its name was transferred to the institution, which was inaugurated in September, 1833, as a Christian house of training. Before the end of a year, twelve boys found a home in it, Wichern living with them as if they had been his children; teaching them, working, playing, eating and drinking with them. The influence upon the children, who had been brought up without restraining influences, was soon seen. For the first time the knowledge of the love of God in Christ was brought home to them, and under the power of Christian love, the whole household "bore the stamp of industry, happiness and concord."

The institution had soon to be enlarged, as new children applied to be admitted, and building after building has been added as necessity required, till the present time, the children being gathered into families of twelve As the number increased, Dr. Wichern sought proper assistants of a kindred spirit, who were willing to work for the children for the sake of Christ. These he instructed in the art of training children in the elementary branches of knowledge, and particularly in the Bible. These assistants, who have the oversight of the studies, labors, and plays of the boys, are called Brothers, and are generally theological students, who thus prepare themselves for pastoral usefulness.

The establishment embraces various workshops, each being under the direction of experienced tradesmen; in them, boys can serve as apprentices till they have learned the trade, and are afterwards employed as journeymen. In 1843, Wichern feeling the need of extending the same advantages to girls, formed new establishments for them, which were placed under the direction of Christian young-women.

At the twenty-fifth anniversary of this institution, held in September last, Dr. Wichern stated that five hundred children had been connected with it, and though when they entered they were poorly fed and clothed, addicted to bad habits, and wholly ignorant of God, after remaining there for some years, nearly all had since shown by their upright character as citizens, and by their Christian walk and conduct, the value of their training there.

In 1848, the year of the revolution in Europe, Dr. Wichern brought before the church diet his ideas and plans for reform, which for fifteen years he had been putting in operation, and which had animated him with the hope that the evangelical church might penetrate the whole nation with the power of the gospel. Impressed with the belief that mere political forms could not cure the evils that afflicted his country, but that its moral regeneration was necessary, he urged the church to engage in the work of Inner or Home Missions. His eloquence and learning gave an impulse to this work, which is now accomplishing so much in diffusing the blessings of Christianity over Germany. It covers the whole field of Christian philanthrophy, uniting in one the various efforts for the temporal and spiritual benefit of the poor and needy classes; the distribution of good books and tracts; the supply of the destitute churches with the gospel; the founding of young men's Christian associations, and engaging the most active members of the church in voluntary labors for Christ and his cause.

Dr. Wichern's active and unceasing efforts for a quarter of a century for the good of his countrymen, particularly the poor and neglected, place him among the foremost of Christian philanthropists.

Anecdote of General Washington.

During sixty years' residence in New York, it was my custom when the birth-day of Washington came round, to get the following anecdote inserted in one or two of the daily papers. A good story is not the worse for being twice told, nor a good sermon the worse for being twice read. In 1796, I heard the farmer referred to, narrate the following incident. Said he:—

"When the British army held possession of New York, and Washington with the American army lay near West Point, one morning I went out at sunrise to bring home the cows.—In passing a clump of brush-wood, I heard a moaning sound like a person in distress. On nearing the spot, I heard the words of a man at prayer. I listened behind a tree. The man came forth—it was George Washington, the captain of the Lord's host in North America."

This farmer was a member of the Society of Friends, who, being opposed to war under any pretext, was lukewarm, and in some cases opposed to the cause of the country. This farmer was a tory. However, having seen the General enter the camp, he went to his own house, and said to his wife:—

"Martha, we must not oppose this war any longer. This morning I heard the man George Washington send up a prayer to heaven for his country, and I know it will be heard."

This Friend dwelt between the lines of the two armies, and subsequently gave Washington many items concerning the movements of the enemy, which rendered good service to the American cause.

From this incident we may infer that Washington rose with the sun to pray for his country; he fought for her at meridian, and watched for her at midnight.

Now, Mr. Printer, I advise every editor of a newspaper between Montauk Point and the Rocky Mountains, if three drops of American blood are running in their veins, that they insert this anecdote in their daily or weekly journal, every 22d of February, (Washington's birth-day,) as long as trees grow and water runs.

I voted three years while Washington was President—I married three bonnie Yankee lasses—this, I think, is being naturalized enough, in all conscience. I therefore hold myself an American, to all intents and purposes. This day I enter my 87th year.

GRANT THORBURN.

New Haven, Feb. 18, 1859.

Value of a Small Bit of Knowledge.

In the Plaza before St. Peter's at Rome stands the most beautiful obelisk in the world. It was brought from the circus of Nero, where it had lain buried for many ages. It was one entire piece of Egyptian marble, 72 feet high, 12 feet square at the base, and 8 feet square at the top, and is computed to weigh above 470 tons, and it is supposed to be 3,000 years old. Much engineering skill was required to remove and erect this piece of art; and the celebrated architect, Dominica Fontane, was selected and engaged by Pope Sextus V. to carry out the operation. A pedestal, 30 feet high, was built for its reception, and the obelisk brought to its base. Many were the ingenious contrivances prepared for the raising of it to its last resting place, all of which excited the deepest interest among the people.—At length everything was in readiness, and a day appointed for the great event. A great multitude assembled to witness the ceremony, and the Pope, afraid that the clamor of the people might distract the attention of the architect, issued an edict containing regulations to be kept, and imposing the severest penalties on any one who should, during the lifting of the gigantic stone, utter a single word. Amidst suppressed excitement of feelings and breathless silence, the splendid monument was gradually raised to within a few inches of the top of the pedestal, when its upward motion ceased; it hung suspended, and could not be got further, the tackle was too slack, and there seemed to be no other way than to undo the great work already accomplished. The annoyed architect, in his perplexity, hardly knew how to act, while the silent people were anxiously watching every motion of his features to see how the problem would be solved. In the crowd was an old British sailor—he saw the difficulty and how to overcome it, and with stentorian lungs he shouted, "Wet the ropes." The vigilant police pounced on the culprit and lodged him in prison; the architect caught the magic words, he put this proposition in force, and the cheers of the people proclamed the success of the great undertaking. Next day the British criminal was solemnly arranged before his Holiness; his crime was undeniable proved, and the pope in solemn language pronounced his sentence to be—that he should receive a pension annually during his lifetime.

MORE MUTINY AGAINST ROME.—Two Roman Catholic priests of this city, the Rev. Albert J. Daman and the Rev. Frederick Ferdinand Descamps, have been summarily suspended and laid under an interdict by Archbishop Hughes; as they complain without notice, examination, hearing, charge, or offense on their part. The only reason given Mr. Daman for his deposition, was the preaching of a sermon by him, in the church of St. John the Evangelist, in which, among other classes of sins, he animadverted upon the shortcomings of the clergy, and the fearful condemnations of the hypocritical priests, quoting the expression of St. John Chrysostom, that "hell is paved with the skulls of bad priests." To this part of the sermon, and to the latter expression in particular, the pastor of the congregation objected, and the consequence (as he was told) was the bull of suspension from † John. They publish, in the *Herald*, their protest, which is a thoroughly defiant answer to the Archbishop, showing that they mean to assert their priestly functions in the diocese, and thus prosecute an appeal from ecclesiastical power to that of the people and the press of a free country. Whatever the merits of the dispute, we cannot but feel a deep interest in the issue of another of the multiplying outbreaks of personal and religious independence among the subjects of the Pope in this country. Mr. Dayman is the brother of Captain Dayman, of H. B. M.'s steamer *Gorgon*, well remembered in connection with the laying o the Atlantic Telegraph.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for Funeral Arrangements, Coffins, of all sizes and styles. Plates and Screws, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.
☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.
☞154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
apl16-tf.

TREMONT HOUSE

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to

124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,
between Sansome and Montgomery,

Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street,

STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETTER board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.
☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.
☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.
feb3-ly F. E. WEYGANT.

WATER-CURE AND MOTORPATHIC
ESTABLISHMENT.
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
Graduate of the New York Hygieo Therapeutic College,
Has opened a First-Class Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in the large and pleasant house formerly occupied by Mrs. Tilden, on
SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN I AND J,
Sacramento.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IS THE FIRST on the Pacific coast that combines all the advantages of Hygienic medication, and will be equal to any in the Atlantic States or Europe.

By the treatment of Dr. Smith, all *curable* diseases, acute or chronic, can be cured. His *theory* of disease is not that of the old school, hence his practice is not to destroy the vitality and diminish the powers of life by the lancet, cupping, leeching, blistering, burning, purging, and vomitting, means so destructive to real health. Those suffering from weak and inflamed EYES, BRONCHIAL and CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, APOPLEXY, FITS, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FEVER OF ALL TYPES, FEVER AND AGUE, PUTRID SORE THROAT, CROUP, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, PILES, PROLAPSUS, INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS, CHRONIC AND ACUTE DIARRHEA, should try the advantages of this institution before taking poisonous drugs, and thus lessening their chances of a permanent recovery.
☞ CANCERS cured by an entirely new process.

Bone Setting.

Dr. Smith has a knowledge of the ART OF BONE SETTING, so successfully practiced by Dr. Benoni Sweet, of Connecticut, and is the only one in California familiar with his peculiar system. Water is by far the most effectual curative agent in all cases of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, bruises, &c., &c.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements of the institution are particularly adapted to the successful treatment of uterine diseases and displacements, curvatures of the spine, &c. Dr. Smith will give special attention to this class of diseases, which, according to the decision of the State Medical Board, are alarmingly prevalent in California. Women anticipating confinement will be accomodated with pleasant and separate apartments, the best medical and surgical attention and nurses in the State, and every convenience calculated to render parturition easy and natural, at even less expense than the ordinary charges of physicians.

Gymnasium.

The institution will have a Gymnasium, with various appliances adapted to all degrees of physical strength, where ladies either connected with the institution or not, can take judicious and healthful exercises.

Electro-Chemical and Vapor Baths.

The Electro-Chemical Baths, now conceded to be so valuable when judiciously applied, in eradicating the effects of the POISON OAK, and other poisons, both mineral and vegetable, and in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic and Cutaneous diseases, will be administered to patients without extra charge.

Insanity and other Mental Derangements.

Dr. Smith having been a teacher of Phrenology, the acknowledged science of mind, and being familiar with the different temperaments which constitute the basis of mental and physical vigor, he is the better enabled to diagnose and treat the diseases of the mind—insanity in all its forms, &c., &c.

Those having friends afflicted with insanity, should call on Dr. Smith, who will satisfy them of his thorough knowledge of the human mind in its healthy and diseased condition.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1858.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that Dr. Barlow J. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College, which college has a regular charter from the Legislature of the State, and is authorized to grant Diplomas conferring on its students all and the same privileges and immunities in relation to the practice of the healing art, that is conferred by the Diplomas of any Allopathic or other Medical College in this country.

Dr. Smith has also devoted much attention to Phrenology, especially in its connections with Physiology and Pathology, a portion of the time under the instructions of Fowler & Wells of this city, and has labored *successfully* as a teacher and lecturer on these subjects.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.
Principal N. Y. Hygeio Therapeutic College.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a close of a course of ten lectures on Phrenology and Physiology by Dr. Barlow J. Smith, at the Hygeio Medical College, New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the medical class, with the request for their publication in the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals:

WHEREAS, We have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of lectures by our fellow-student, Dr. B. J. Smith, on Phrenology and Physiology, and as we deem the *science* of Phrenology as connected with Physiology, of the utmost importance, therefore,

Resolved, That in Dr. Smith we recognize a teacher of whom this College may well be proud, and that he is capable of reflecting honor upon the sciences he so ably demonstrates.

Resolved, That his discoveries in Physiology claim our highest attention and regard as reformers and students of nature.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate Dr. Smith's application of Phrenology to the study and diagnosis of disease; and that as students of medicine we have derived principles of diagnosis which are of inestimable value, being enabled to determine, from an examination of the head, to what particular disease a person is predisposed.

Resolved, That as the principles of Phrenology by which Dr. Smith determines the healthy or diseased condition of the body are original, not having been claimed or set forth by any other individual, he deserves great credit for their discovery.

Resolved, That as Dr. Smith intends to leave our institution soon for a permanent residence in California, with a view to the dissemination of these truths and the principles of Hygiene, as taught at this College, we heartily recommend him to the friends of our cause wherever he may locate.

(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON, M. D., B. W. CHILDS, M. D., E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D., } *Committee.*

Dr. Smith will attend patients in all parts of the city, so far as he can consistently with the interests of those in the institution.

Persons can be accommodated with Baths and treatment at the institution without board if desired.

THOMAS HILL will attend to the business department of the institution.

The families of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill will reside in the institution, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and health-restoring home for invalids.

A limited number of persons desiring PHYSIOLOGICAL DIET can be accomodated.

TERMS:

Consultations, verbal or by letter, ... FREE.
For Board and Treatment, per week, ... $20 to $30 00
(according to the attention required.)
Examination, with verbal advice for home treatment, ... 5 00
" " written " " 10 00

Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and Circulars sent on application.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

References.

Messrs. D. O. Mills,	Sacramento.	Mr. C. T. Fay,	San Francisco.
Chas. Crocker,	"	Hon. Gilbert A. Grant,	"
L. Upson,	"	F. P. Tracy,	"
Isaac Lohman,	"	Rich. Chenery,	"
J. B. Wooster,	"	J. A. Banks,	"
Thos. Gardner,	"	P. L. Weaver,	"
L. A. Booth,	"	S. A. Ballou,	Plumas Co.
H. P. Osborn,	"	P. P. Caine,	Oroville.
C. Cole,	"	F. E. Cannon,	Butte Co.
Mark Hopkins.	"		

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Smith having established a first class Water Cure and Motorpathic Institution in this city, and feeling a great interest in the success of such an Institution, based upon natural and rational principles of the healing art, I have taken charge of the business department. Dr. Smith is a graduate of a regularly chartered Medical College, a thorough Physician by nature, as well as education, and I can assure those who consult him and adopt his treatment, that they will rejoice in the inspiration of returning health, and verify all that is said in his favor.

THOMAS HILL,
Late of Hill, Wooster & Co.

Motorpathy, or Movement Cure.

Of MOTORPATHY, it is only necessary to say here that Peter Henry Ling, the originator of this system, was a Swede, and that his system has been practiced in Sweden in an institution sustained by Government, for nearly forty years, and that it has received the highest commendations from several governments, commissions of inquiry, and physicians of the highest standing.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who was treated in the institution at Stockholm, thus speaks of it:

"Ling's system not only aims at reducing to a *science* the muscular development of the body, but by means of both active and passive movements, at reaching the seat of the disease and stimulating the various organs of the body to a healthy action. In the former of these, Ling has certainly succeeded; there is no other system of muscular training that will bear comparison with his. During the time of my attendance I could not help but notice the effect of the discipline upon the patients, especially the children. The weak and listless gradually strengthened themselves; the pale and sallow took color and lively expression; the crippled and paralytic recovered the use of their limbs—in short, all, with the exception of a few hypocondriacs, exhibited very marked improvement. There was no voluntary exercise, everybody was being exercised upon. The result of my observations and experience was that Ling's system of physical education is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that as a remedial agent in all cases of congenital weakness or deformity, as well as for those diseases which arise from deranged circulation, its value can scarcely be over-estimated."

There are several institutions in the United States established upon this system, of which we will mention that of Charles F. Taylor, M. D., in New York city, the celebrated institution of Dr. Hamilton, of Rochester, N. Y., (exclusively for women,) and that of Dr. Halsted, at Round Hill, Northampton Mass.

Hydropathy.

The success and advantages of Hydropathy over the old system of poisonous drug medication, are well known.

In the use of water, Dr. Smith does not rely upon COLD water alone, but upon water of all temperatures, according to the strength of the patient and the nature of the disease, *in connection* with all other hygienic conditions, such as AIR, ELECTRICITY, DIET, REST, EXERCISE, &c., &c. Neither does he believe water will "wash out all diseases," as some Allopaths are ignorant or malicious enough to charge upon Hydropathists; but as water enters more largely into the constituents of the body than all other elements combined—the new-born infant being composed of about *ninety* per cent. of water, the adult of about *eighty* per cent., and as water forms about *ninety* parts of one hundred of blood, the fluid which supplies every part with its vitality—consequently the human system has more affinity with water and yields more readily to its influence than to any and all other elements known to the *materia medica*. Those who have seen its power and given it a fair trial never go *back* to drugs. Wherever there is disease, there is generally inflammation, and what will absorb heat so readily and surely as water? You who are sick, ask yourselves if there *can* be any affinity between your systems and poisonous drugs. A few years since there was not an advocate of Hydropathy, now there are hundreds of thousands in the United States and Europe to testify in its behalf. Try it and you will bless the day. [ap 7.

SCHREIBER'S
PULU DEPOT,
180 JACKSON STREET,
Next door to Hotel International, San Francisco.

DRY PULU
—IS THE—
Healthiest, Softest, & Cheapest,
—AND—
Most Durable Material for Bedding now in use
—ALSO,—
10,000 lbs. BEST BLACK MOSS
SOLD ONLY BY
JACOB SCHREIBER,
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FLEAS will not live in Pulu Bedding.
N. B.—Bedding of all descriptions on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail. mar1

JOHN W. TUCKER,
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
—IN—
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
—AT—
NO. 135 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a
WATCH
MADE OF
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.
mar17-tf JOHN W. TUCKER.

JACOB BACON. J. W. TOWNE.
TOWNE & BACON,
(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities for the performance of every style of
PRINTING,
unsurpassed by any office in the State.

They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters, Billheads, Circulars, Handbills, Stock Books, Billets, Programmes, Certificate do. Labels, Books, Bills Lading, Tickets, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Business Cards, Show Cards, Magazines, Address do. Bills Fare, Law Blanks, Blank Books,

And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the
Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged throughout the United States to be the
Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want, which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address TOWNE & BACON.

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Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES,
Los Angeles County, Cal.,
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The U. S. Mail Stage Line
BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO'S STAGES
For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles

At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. ian13-1yr

FRESH SEEDS
(Warranted of the Growth of 1858,)
RAISED BY THE BEST CULTIVATORS IN THE EASTERN STATES AND EUROPE.

Garden, Field, Flower Seeds;
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Hungarian Grass.

BEETS, 6 varieties.	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS.
ONION, 4 varieties.	RED TOP.
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LETTUCE, 15 varieties.	BEANS.
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Together with other varieties too numerous to mention. Catalogues furnished on application.

Dutch Bulbous Roots,
Jerusalem Ar choke,
Top Onion, etc. etc. etc.

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Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-3m

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COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
AT OAKLAND.

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SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The site of this School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While its nearness to the great center of trade and motion in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently remote and separate to secure to the student a safe and proper seclusion.

The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 50 feet by 30, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

STUDIES.

The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each; the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.

It is intended that particular attention shall be given to the instruction of classes in Surveying and Engineering, in Drafting of Plots, Charts and Maps.

The Boarding House will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, where the pupils will enjoy, *as far as possible*, the advantages of a home.

The Fall Term will commence on the First day of November next.

For further information respecting terms, prices and conditions of payment, all who inquire are referred to the printed circulars, to be found at the following places:

San Francisco: at the principal bookstores. Sacramento: Kirk & Co's bookstore, corner J and 4th sts. Marysville: G. Amy's bookstore. Placerville: Nugent & Pettit's bookstore. Nevada: Geo. Welch's bookstore. Grass Valley: John Parker's store. Sonora: J. L. Campbell's bookstore. Columbia: Post Office, Z. B. Tinkum. San Jose: Lowey Brothers' bookstore. Petaluma: Elder & Hinman, Main street.

For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal.

SAM'L H. WILLEY,
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSIONS OF THIS Institution will henceforth consist of ten months instead of five as heretofore. The present one having commenced on the 3d of November last, will close on the 1st of September next. For further particulars apply to

MARY ATKINS,
mar3-3mo Principal.

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NINTH SESSION OPENS JANUARY 3; Closes June 2, 1859.
DR. W. GROVE DEAL, Principal and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.
P. M. DUNDON, Prof. Classics, Mathematics, French, and Rhetoric.
MRS. MINNIE M. CROWELL, Assistant, Female Department, Drawing, &c.
MARCELLUS S. DEAL, Assistant, Male Department.
MISS EMMA A. CARTER, Music.
MISS MATTIE J. HUGHES, Ornamental Branches.
Address Dr. W. Grove Deal, Alameda, or San Francisco.
dec30-3m

ON THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S. F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.

dec2 ROB'T McCULLOCH

FOLSOM INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED AS a High School, under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, is beautifully located in the Foot Hills at Folsom, the terminus of the S. V. Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the State. A large brick building, three stories high, finished throughout, has been completed expressly for this enterprize. It includes the family residence of the Principal, rooms for twenty-eight boarding pupils, dining hall and large school room under the same roof. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building; male students can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families.

Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.

Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $100 for three months, paid monthly in advance.

Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.

No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.

For information, address the Principal at Folsom.

V. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

FRANCIS CLARK, A. P. CATLIN, A. O. DONALDSON, S. V. BLAKESLEE, P. HOSKINS, C. T. H. PALMER, S. BRADLEY, A. G. KINSEY, } TRUSTEES.
mar10-tf

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General Agency and Employment Office,

UNDER the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association, find employment for all kinds of HELP:

House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, MECHANICS, CLERKS, TEACHERS, ETC.

Country orders promptly attended to.

With the above, we have a
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Northeast Corner of Kearny and Clay Streets,
no19 One door from Clay. ts-tf

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Arrangements for 1858.
Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
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STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. CLARKE.
STEAMER J. BRAGDON, Captain E. CONKLIN
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One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,
Connecting with the light draft Steamers for
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COLUSA, and
RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.
oct7 J. WHITNEY, JR., Pres.

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TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 Davis Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.

The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.

This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.

The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
I. HILLMAN, ... Proprietor.
jy18] [6m

No End to the Good Things
.... AT THE ....
WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

300 DOZ. CANS FRESH WHORTLEBERRIES;
200 do do Pine Apples;
200 dozen cans Fresh Peaches;
100 do cases China Preserves;
100 do do Prunes.

The above luxuries are daily furnished upon the table at the
ap28 tf WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

HARRIS HOUSE,
PINE STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome streets,
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G. D. HAGER, ... PROPRITOR.

This is one of the most commodious and well arranged Houses in the City, being in fine order, newly furnished and renovated throughout. Small families and single persons will find the comforts of a home at the above establishment.

Board per Week $6 00
Board and Lodging, according to Rooms...from 8 to 10 00
Single Meals 50
Lodgings, per Night 50, 75, 1 00

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—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
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THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO manufacture, at the above Establishment, every description of
MACHINERY,
AND OF
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
WE ARE SOLE MAKERS OF
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Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture
QUARTZ MILL MACHINERY
of any other description required;
SAW AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY;
STEAM ENGINES,
Force Pumps, etc., etc.
Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with
Screens of any degree of Fineness,

Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.

Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast and at the most reasonable prices.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
IRON WORKS.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First street, between Market and Mission streets,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,
PUMPS, &c., &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.
Prices Reasonable.
D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD,
no18-6m PROPRIETORS.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
BEING THE
FIFTH TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST
All Competitors!
R. H. VANCE
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the
GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES
at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? Air and dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

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